VOL. V, NO. 1.] GREENSBORO, N. C., JANUARY 7, 1860. [WHOLE NO. 205.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Tribute to the Memory of Edgar Allan Poe.

BY VINDEX.

fled this dreary sphere for dazzling realms
of.
n the brilliant crown that beacons on the
eam the soul of song—their fellow mortals'
ons of melody, whose stars so peerless glide
nown deep above, in full majestic sway—
ws them into life—a moment sweeps away!
ry foul and long, that moment fitly draws
rm of him who won a Nation's wide applause;
ail from o'er the land may murmur round
nd—
ent bitter tears in frequent suppliance shed;
se shall never steal his spirit back again.
rth the thrilling bursts—the magic of his
.
known me to wake the stillness of the tomb,
he vulgar gaze the poet's silent gloom,
after fame that lives beyond the narrow
—
contact with a world he knows he can not
—
arves him from its view, yet gladly reaps
nit
r that twines its arms around his laurelled
fathom all the woe that festers in a heart
shioned in mould of Nature's sterner part?
very bleaching bone that decks the hungry
perchance, thou canst define these mockeries
of sleep;
them all this rising thought is ever wont to
—
my wrongs shall speak the language of a
Such was the brief, yet glorious span, thou gifted child of
varied stream that drew its fountain from
rth;
and crystal like its waters seemed to move,
ght with sparkling rays of love;
mpests marred the glee—the beauty of its
and joyance smiled in one reflected glow.
who, as he quaffs the nectar of a spring,
itters, if 't is stirred by any falling thing—
rkling troubles mix pollution with thy bliss,
dear deceitful calm betray thee with a kiss;
ant barque of life a fair hand propelled—
billows burst within—unruffled gladness
d.
last—their fury spent, behold the mournful
wreck!
were the fondest hopes—how bowed the arch-
ing neck
toppled the grasping flood till nature could
no more.
a heart that gushed its life from every
rse!! on pampered wealth, which fetters
heir bound
bbling flights of youth, and grinds them to
the ground!
Adieu! adieu! sweet Edgar Poe—thou hast not lived in
vain!
Each breast that has a throb within, shall own thy weird
reign;
Thy now repentant country weaves a chaplet for thy brow,
Thy ashes shall be treasured from the all-encroaching
plough;
Lone pilgrims on the self-same road shall court thy wizard
spell,
And pray for as they journey on, that thou may'st slum-
ber well!

VIEW OF SHANG-HAE, CHINA.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

The empire of China holds an isolated position among the nations of the earth. This is, to some extent, the result of that restrictive policy, under which that government has, until very recently, so determinedly prevented all intercourse with strangers; though it is more a consequence of the peculiar character, habits, and institutions by which China is more palpably distinguished from all other civilized nations, than any two of the least approximating of those nations are from each other. This alone is sufficient to awaken a curiosity concerning this remarkable country that is felt toward no other government or people: while the remote antiquity which it claims excites a still greater interest to investigate the details of that condition to which it has been brought by an existence extending back to a period in the history of the world, far beyond that of any other living nation.

Before entering into the investigation of the early origin of so vast an empire, and the peculiarities of the government and the social condition of the people, we propose to devote our first sketch to the city of Shang-hae, the present place of residence of our Minister, Mr. Ward, and most generally the first landing point of foreigners. It is especially familiar to our readers as the scene of the labors of the Missionaries sent from the various churches in the southern states to China.

Shang hae is the most northerly and most important of the only five ports opened to foreigners previously to the recent negotiations, by which the entire empire is to be thrown open to commerce and the Christian religion. It is a district city of Sun-keang-foo, in the province of Keang-soo, is situate on the right hand bank of the Woo-sung river, lies in latitude thirty-one degrees twenty-five minutes north, and in longitude one hundred and twenty degrees thirty-two minutes east, being distant from Chusan about one hundred miles, in a northwesterly direction. The Woo-sung river flows into the Yang-tse-keang (child of the ocean) which is called by many, and most appropriately, the main artery of China, as it flows through many provinces, and some of the most wealthy cities of China are built upon its banks.

Upon entering the Woo-sung, every appearance of considerable commercial traffic exists, as forests of masts belonging to myriads of junks from all parts of China, and the coast, meet the eye, on every side. In the month of January it is not at all unusual or extraordinary for three thousand vessels and junks to be lying in the river opposite and close to Shang-hae. At a little distance some hills are to be seen, lying in a northwesterly direction, the loftiest of which is about six hundred feet high. From the summit of these hills some beautiful views are to be obtained of the surrounding country, over which villages are thickly scattered; the hills also are partially built upon, and several joss-houses are located here, devoted to the worship of Budha.

The city of Shang-hae is surrounded by a wall about three miles and a quarter in circuit, which is not fortified in any manner; there are six entrances at gates, which give ingress and egress to the inhabitants of the city and environs; four of these gates open into the neighborhood of the river, where the warehouses of the merchants are situated. A canal flows round the exterior of the city-walls, which is about twenty-two feet in width, and there are also three canals, led from the river, which run through the heart of the city in transverse directions, lesser dikes or streams branching off in various directions from these; the city is built in narrow, filthy streets or alleys, and crowded with shops, and people actively engaged in business: but few of the thoroughfares are paved or flagged with stone or granite, the greater number being covered with tiles or bricks, which are placed with their edges upward. The effluvia in these narrow, crowded thoroughfares is most obnoxious, as the drains, ditches and moats are all uncovered, and are choked up with refuse matter of the most disgusting description, and stagnant water.

The number of warm bath establishments in Shang-hae, strike the stranger with wonder, and the scenes that he beholds within the walls, with disgust; the inhabitants of this province appear to be peculiarly subject to cutaneous diseases of the most revolting description, and when a number of them are unclothed, for the purpose of bathing, the sight of, and the effluvia which arises from, their persons, is most offensive to the visual and olfactory organs of an American.

The shops that are devoted to supply tea and cooked food are numberless, as well as the taverns and tea-gardens; and both alike are crowded with the various grades or classes of the inhabitants, from the mandarin and wealthy in their silken robes who frequent the taverns and tea-gardens, down to the poor mendicant, with scarcely a rag to cover his emaciated form, who goes to the itinerant cook's stand, where he can procure the largest quantity of rice and fish for his few "*cash*."

Many shops that sell provisions, uncooked, present very unpleasant sights, from the quantity of disgustingly flabby, fat pork that is exhibited for sale, and in some of the narrower streets, it is almost impossible to pass between the stands which are placed before the houses, on which these edibles are exposed for sale.—Fish, vegetables, fruit, and pork, appear to be sold in certain quarters of the town.

The fruits of Shang-hae are remarkably fine, the peaches exceedingly so: and the apples, pears, and grapes, would not disgrace the cultivators of Europe or America; but the wealthy take great pride in the productions of their gardens, sparing neither expense nor trouble to obtain finer fruit than their neighbors.

The population of Shang-hae is estimated as being under one hundred and fifty thousand, though probably the population of the city and suburbs (which are extensive and densely peopled) would exceed two hundred thousand. The character of the natives of Shang-hae is peaceable, and their moral qualities are not remarkable for viciousness; but the influx of sailors from many provinces, more especially from Foo-keen, produces frequent rows and fights in the city and environs. The natives of Foo-keen, may be called the pugilists of China, as they are noted all over the Celestial empire for their irascible, pugnacious, and fighting propensities. The province of Foo-keen has been very frequently in a state of rebellion against the lawful authorities.

The wealthy native merchants do not live at Shang-hae, their residences being at Soo-chow-foo, the most luxurious and wealthy city of the empire, and the most fashionable; in short, as Paris is deemed in Europe the most civilized capital, so is Soo-chow-foo deemed the Paris of China; for all that is remarkable for fashion, beauty and good taste in the celestial empire comes from that city, which is within eighty miles of Shang-hae. Clerks, managing men and brokers, are resident in Shang-hae, who transact business in the absence of the principals.

The merchandise which is exposed for sale in the shops consists of embroidered, plain, and flowered silks, satins and crapes, cottons, white and colored; carved and distorted bamboo ornaments, bamboo pipes frequently five feet in length, pictures of native scenes, by native artists; bronzes, jaed stone ornaments; antique porcelain, and every imaginable article of all descriptions, either of luxury, curiosity, comfort, or necessity. In every part of both the city and suburbs are to be found joss-houses, or temples belonging to the various sects, some of them being fine structures, and handsomely decorated; and to prove how little respect the Chinese pay to religion, theatrical representations are constantly held in the temples at Shang-hae, while jugglers and fortune-tellers appear invariably to select the vicinity of a joss-house to practice the arts of their respective vocations.

The vast plain of Shang-hae is cultivated to an extent that appears incredible to all, save those who have beheld it; in short, it is one vast garden; the soil is composed of rich loam, in which are planted crops of various descriptions, but cotton is the principal crop that is relied upon, as from this district the greater part of the Nanking cotton comes, both the white and the yellow: from the latter the cloth is manufactured, called in this country nankeen. The other crops are rice, wheat, barley, yams, egg-plants, trefoil, turnips, carrots, cucumbers, cabbages, and sweet potatoes; the people being essentially agriculturists in this neighborhood, farms of every size meet the eye.

The weeping-willow is to be seen on the banks of all the streams, and the maidenhair tree (*salisburia adiantifolia*) grows to a large size, the beautifully-pencilled foliage affording a welcome shelter from the noonday heat, a stunted description of elm grows here, but we do not believe the Chinese use it for timber. In the various cemeteries of this district, appertaining to the mandarins and wealthy, clumps or groves of the most luxuriant cypress and pine are to be met with. Within a few miles of Shang-hae (six or seven) are nursery gardens, which contain some curious specimens of the tree pœony, or moutan, well worthy the attention of botanists, as well as plants of the deciduous tribe.

Although the appearance of Shang-hae is inferior to Ningpo, it is the most important place of trade on the coast of China; it is, in fact, the chief entrance to the whole of the Celestial empire, as it is connected, by water communications alone, with more than a third part of China. Vessels and junks come from all parts of the coast of China—Singapore, Borneo, Penang, Malacca, Java, and other parts. This part of the country is called by many the valley of the Yang-tse-keang, and the facility of communication afforded by the numerous rivers, and multitudes of canals, is incredible: some of the latter are natural, while many have been constructed at an enormous outlay, of both time and money, and are stupendous proofs of man's ingenuity.

The facility of the inland transit to the most parts of China, from this place, almost equals that offered by the liquid element; the trade carried on is considerable, and most British and American firms of respectability in China have establishments at Shang-hae. Many small crafts from the interior, since this port has been thrown open, come down laden, to the water's edge, with teas and silk, carrying back the produce of Europe and America, and a brisk trade is carried on in white calicoes or long cloths, which the Chinese dye to suit their own peculiar taste. Shang-hae will, probably in a short time, become the port of the greatest importance in China to foreign merchants, leaving Canton in the rear. In the first place, all green teas, and a great portion of the black, can be taken to Shang-hae at much less expense than they can be forwarded to Canton; the principal silk districts of the northern parts of China are near Shang-hae; cotton grows in abundance in this district; and the propinquity of Nanking, the former seat of government, and the wealthy and luxurious cities of Soo-chow-foo and Hang-chow-foo, the inhabitants of which desire and use abundantly the produce of Europe—all conspire to make this port one of considerable trade (which is yearly increasing) and importance to the merchant.

From the dense population of Shang-hae, a larger portion of land in the vicinity of the city is appropriated to the burial of the dead: numbers of coffins literally encumber the earth, as they are not buried, but placed upon short posts, thatched over with paddy-straw; the Chinese frequently allow these coffins to crumble into dust before they bury them, many, apparently, having a strange dislike to placing the dead in the earth. Mounds after mounds meet the eye, of a conical or round form, in which the dead are deposited, and as these are planted either with shrubs, flowers, or a long, feathery, waving grass, the effect is most picturesque and pleasing; more especially as these vast burial-places are kept in neat order and trim array, from the precepts which are inculcated by their religious beliefs, and a Chinaman would consider the neglect of the tomb of his ancestors, as one of the most heinous sins he could commit.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Oh! Pshaw!

BY INA CLAYTON.

Oh! pshaw! he thinks that I will weep
Over his likeness often,
And that the sight of his dear phiz
Will my outraged feelings soften!

But, I would just have him to know,
That he 's slightly mistaken;
Since the likeness once so dearly prized,
Doth now contempt awaken.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

What is the Mind?

BY JOE.

Of all the incomprehensible works of Nature, the human *mind* is the most wonderful! and no question oftener presents itself than "*What is the mind?*"

The heathen, living in a state of ignorance, with scarcely a ray of light greeting his darkened vision as he gropes his way o'er the dead waste of some far-off land, feels that he is actuated by a power which he is utterly unable to understand.

The man of science who is competent to penetrate the several planets, and understand their mysterious workings, and the influence exerted upon, and the relation they bear to each other, as they perform their respective revolutions—who can at a glance, as it were, take in the whole natural world—is yet ignorant of that power which enables him to comprehend these mighty structures. He is proud of his knowledge and attainments; but a shade of sadness steals over his lofty brow, as he reflects that he has accomplished, as yet, nothing beyond the reach of his fellow-man. He longs for a new theme—a field which has hitherto been unexplored; but in vain does he search. His endeavors are fruitless. He scans again and again the magnificent works of creation to find, if possible, some nook or corner into

which the human eye hath not peeped—all, all, has been investigated, all is clear—yet he is incompetent to explain the power by which he has accumulated this wonderful information, and as he turns his eye within, all is dark, dark, and he exclaims, in amazement, "What, oh, what is the mind?"

Very learnedly, "the mind is that principle within, which thinks, feels, acts, wills," and never ceases to operate until the material upon which it works is exhausted. Yet who can describe the mind? Who can analyze it, or explain its secret working? Ah! there is the grand mystery, *the human mind*, upon which all the philosophy of human ingenuity may be brought to bear, yet it is a mystery still.—And though ages upon ages should pass away, and man yet permitted to exist upon earth, he would be none the better prepared to answer the simple question—"What is the mind?"

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Forsaken Maiden.

BY MABEL LANSING.

A young man won a maiden,
Won a maiden young and fair,
In whose eyes was heav'n beaming,—
And whose heart had known no care.

Yes, he won her, gladly won her,
And she lov'd him well and true,
With a love that 's known and cherished,
Only by a very few.

Time passed on, he met another,
Whom he fancied still more fair:
Then forgot th' first lov'd maiden—
Sunk her heart in deep despair.

Woo'd and won th' pleasing stranger:
At the shrine of beauty knelt,
Little thinking of th' anguish
The forsaken maiden felt.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LITERATURE.

BY GEO. W. COTHRAN.

THE PURITANS; or the Church, Court, and Parliament of England during the Reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth:—By Samuel Hopkins. In three Volumes. Vol. I. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

This is a noble, an excellent work, written upon one of the most important portions of the world's history—the great Reformation.

The Reformation was a great epoch in the history of the Anglo-saxon race; and not only was it important to the Anglo-saxons, but to the whole world. Its effects are visible wherever man finds a habitation. It has resolved into practice, with the happiest results, the hitherto doubtful problem of man's capability or self-government. It has removed all obstacles between God and man, so that man may worship his God, in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience, without the aid of "a confessional," or an appeal to "the saints" and "martyrs." It has set in motion the ponderous wheel of Truth, which as it slowly moves onward, crushes and obliterates the idolatrous dogmas of superstition. It has placed in the hands of the millions of the sons of men, the Bible, the gospel, pure and undefiled, and given free scope to the promptings of the conscience of each. It has placed, and is placing, in the hands of each individual the means whereby he may work out his own salvation. It has exposed the bigotry, the fanaticism and the hypocrisy of "holy mother church." It applied the tests of reason and divine revelation to the superstitious observances and dogmas of the church of Rome, and found them supported by neither. It proclaimed to the world that that vast ecclesiastical body of which the sovereign pontiff of Rome is the acknowledged head, was advocating and inculcating in the minds of its adherents, doctrines not only unsupported by the gospel and untrue, but which in their effects were pernicious in the extreme. It presented to the world a picture of the thraldom under which men were laboring—apprised them of the fundamental errors and pernicious consequences of that so called religious code under and according to which they had been reared, and pointed out to them that straight and narrow path which leadeth to life eternal. It presented to them a faithful picture of the relationship which existed between God and man, and of man's responsibility and accountability to his Creator—that unless the erring one himself should seek forgiveness no remission of sin would take place; and held up to the astonishment of the votaries of "holy mother church" the absurdity of worshiping God by proxy, (i. e. through the instrumentality of "priests," and "saints,' and "martyrs.") It hurled the fire-brand of truth amongst the monstrous errors of a false religion, and rebuked the blind leaders of the blind. It proclaimed the true doctrines of the Christian Religion, and sought by means of education and the teachings of Jesus Christ, to elevate man from his depravity, and render him a happier, nobler being, and more worthy of his God. These are amongst the many excellent fruits of that Great Reformation, the greatest reformation since our Saviour was upon earth. Such is the view of the Protestants.

This excellent work is not intended to treat fully of the Great Reformation, except in so far as Puritanism formed a part of it, and that in giving a history of the Puritanic element the author must necessarily write the history of the Great Religious movement to a greater or less extent. We are rendered more immediately sensible of the vast benefit accruing to mankind from the Reformation, through the Puritans, proper, than in any other way. They fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, the Catholic, from Queen Elizabeth, the half-way Catholic, and from her successors, to our land, and established "the land of the free and a home for the oppressed." The freedom which we now enjoy in these United States, is justly attributable to the Great Reformation. It is but one of the necessary consequences of that great uprising of the people and unyoking themselves from that galling religious thraldom, under which they were bowed down to the dust in ignorance and degradation. We cannot read the history of that great struggle between the people and monarchial power, in which the rights of the governed and the governor were first defined and asserted on the part of the people, but with the deepest degree of interest. It rises up before us, as we cast our eye adown the vale of time, and we perceive the infant *Truth* contending with the giant, *Error*, until it finally overcomes its powerful antagonist,—reminding us forcibly of the encounter between David and Goliath of old.

It was a bold and a sublime movement in the cause of Right and Christianity, and the names of its leaders will be enshrined in imperishable glory. The names of Martin Luther and his compeers, are never mentioned by a protestant, without a thrill of pride and gratitude.

This volume takes up the history of the Reformation at the close of the reign of Henry the Eighth. The short but memorable reign of his son Edward VI. followed. This youthful monarch, who died long ere he attained his majority, possessed a mind whose maturity far exceeded his years. Had he lived, much of the suffering wich the Anglo-saxon race had to endure, might have been alleviated.—He was a protestant, and strongly inclined to the reformed religion. His interview with the immortal Hooper, as recorded in this volume, relative to the sacerdotal habiliments and paraphernalia of bishops, shows how anxious the youthful monarch was to accommodate the religion of his country to the consciences of his subjects. But he was a youth, and was swayed by his old counsellors. The Reformation moved not onward as it should have done. Like his father, he must be the acknowledged head of the church; and arrogated to himself the right to legislate for men's consciences. Church and State must be joined. This was one of the fundamental errors of his time and reign. It drove many of his best subjects to foreign lands, to seek a home where they might worship God in peace.

Our author has written the history of this young Monarch's reign, so far as it bears upon the subject about which he was writing, very fairly, impartially and with a ready and graceful pen. The colloquial style which he has adopted is not without its peculiar advantages. By means of it, he brings together the leading spirits of the age, and causes them to give the history of the time, in plain, direct and yet very comprehensive language. They state their knowledge upon the subject in the purest words, but which convey the ideas intended to be conveyed, in the most perspicuous manner. Thus the most momentous truths and principles are discussed. There are no long, prosy introductions, no meaningless discriptive passages, no needless rhetorical flourishes. The author applies himself to his work as though it were a pleasure; and at his summoning, the great men of the time come forward and discuss the topics to which he invites their attention, in a style both lucid and easy of comprehension.

He follows the exiles to Frankfort on the Maine, and gives a history of their sojourn there. It was not free from dissensions. A radical change, a change from one extreme to the other is not always harmonious, particularly when the change is that of a people and not merely of individuals. The dissenters from the Romish Hierarchy were not unanimous in their ideas and notions concerning many of the minor matters pertaining to their religion. No reasonable man would have expected them to have been of one accord in all of these less important matters. But upon the great leading principles of the Reformed religion they agreed. Our author treats of these differences of opinion with a spirit of true appreciation and with a proper degree of discrimination. He wields a powerful pen; and appears to be perfectly conversant with his subject, and not only with his subject, but with the history of the period, and the bearing which that history had upon his subject. He writes with great freedom and ease. Under his pen, each person and each incident is assigned his or its appropriate place and his or its real importance is accorded with fidelity. The details of his subject are very skilfully wrought together, and without apparent effort. He handles his materials,—of which there are a great mass,—with consummate tact and causes each particle to assume its proper place in the various scenes which he passes under review.

He pays the short reign of King Edward VI. of "blessed memory," a merited tribute, and then takes up the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of "famous memory." Elizabeth assumed the reins of Government in November, 1558. She was proclaimed Queen on the day of the death of her half-sister, Mary, commonly known as "Bloody Mary," who disgraced the throne of England and the English nation, for five years and five months. She died November 5th, 1558. There never was a weaker or more contemptible administration in England, than the reign of Queen Mary. King John's reign was contemptible enough, but the "*Magna Charta*" of King John, or rather which was wrung from him, by his people, causes us to look more favorably upon his reign than that of Queen Mary, which stands devoid of any redeeming quality. She succeeded Edward VI, a noble youth, who loved his people and sought to render them happy: and her whole reign was devoted to overturning the favorite institutions of her people, turning out and beheading, or roasting at the stake, and torturing and imprisoning her Protestant subjects, and reinstating the Catholic religion.—There was one thing yet which may be noticed in her reign, and that was her marriage with Philip of Spain. It would seem from a careful perusal of the history of her reign that she delighted in nothing so much as to butcher, or inflict horrible punishments upon her Protestant subjects, on account of their religious sentiments. She thought she loved her husband. I presume she did, as much as *such* a woman is capable of loving any thing. True it is he detested her. She died "with Calais in her heart."

Our author disposes of her reign quite summarily, and he had many good reasons for so doing. It was a horrible picture, for she executed, in some barbarous manner or another, nearly all of her protestant subjects who did not escape her realm, who had given the slightest pretense for the exercise of her malignity. Her reign was a time that tried Protestant souls.

Queen Elizabeth came upon the throne. The triumph of the Romish Hierarchy ceased in England till the reign of the pusillanimous James. I have called her a half Catholic. I mean by that, that she retained many of the outward forms and semblances of the catholic mode of worship and Catholic church government. She was a Protestant at heart, and done more for the Protestant religion than any other sovereign except perhaps William Prince of Orange, one of the greatest men ever produced by the "Father-Land."

This work is intended to be a history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth in its relation to Puritanism. It is to be completed in three volume, and this is but the first. The subject of this work is a great one and I desire to follow the author throug's his work before writing at much greater length upon it. The second volume will be published in February and the concluding one during the coming season. I shall then write upon this work more at length. It, judging from the volume before me, is not only worthy of being written about, but it should be read carefully by every lover of his country and its institutions. It is the production of an American pen; and it will place its author amongst our ablest historians. He has done nobly; and I shall wait anxiously for the appearance of the succeeding volumes. I wish to call the special attention of my readers to this admirable work. It is written in a calm, philosophical tone and possesses none of the acrimoniousness of a partizan.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the typographical execution of this work. The eye luxuriates as it wanders over such splendid pages as these. It is a large octavo volume of 549 pages and is published in a style where excellence corresponds with the excellence of its contents.

THE BEST DEFENCE.

In the North Carolina Standard of the 21st December, Rev. C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of North Carolina, furnishes the following sensible and just views upon the importance of nurturing the Common Schools of the State, and especially the Journal of Education, the organ of the State Educational Association.—We fully endorse his remarks and commend them to our readers:

MR. EDITOR:—A recent number of your paper contained a communication from a leading citizen of the State, recommending, in view of the exigency of the times, a called session of the Legislature, to make provision for the safety of the people, and for the promotion of domestic manufactures.

Late events have opened the eyes of the people of the South to the necessity of developing their own moral and material resources; and there is now a strong disposition to encourage those who have so long labored, under great difficulties and trials, to domesticate and foster the arts and institutions by which alone nations become self-reliant, independent and prosperous. This is my reason for now venturing to offer, in my official capacity, some suggestions for the consideration of the public of my native and beloved State; and while I dislike thus to obtrude myself on the attention of the people, I feel sure that the best interests of the State are concerned in the matter.

It has been recommended that the manufacture of gun-powder, and of other means of military defence be promoted; and while I have no objection to make to this, I must be permitted to say that, if we would have patriotic and invincible armies, we must lay the foundations of our power in the hearts and minds of the people.

The war of independence is not to be successfully carried on with powder and ball alone; and in this arduous struggle the first and greatest enemy to be overcome is that love of ease, that spirit of indolence and mistaken economy which inclines a people to depend on foreign sources for their books and their manufactures, for the food of the mind and the clothing of the body, rather than make a little temporary sacrifice and undergo some self-denial, to furnish facilities for procuring these at home.

In this connection, nothing is so important as the first training of the young intellect of the State: and what is more likely to influence this than the sources from which it imbibes its earliest knowledge? Impressed with these views, I have long labored to introduce into our schools a series of books designed to develop and foster a love of home, and a spirit of independence and domestic enterprise; and while the public, speaking through a patriotic press, has, with one voice, commended these efforts, it has not manifested its approbation in that general co-operative action which alone can render them entirely successful.

May I not therefore, with propriety, now appeal to the people of North-Carolina to rally to the support of that system of schools in which nine-tenths of their children acquire their first knowledge? And may I not urge them to give efficiency to the efforts of those who have toiled and sacrificed to purge these schools of all poisonous literature, and to feed the young mind and heart of the State with food that will nourish a healthful and patriotic spirit? And let me ask, is it not above all things proper and necessary, that the teachers of these schools should be under the influence of the public sentiment of the friends of education at home, and in position to receive impressions from those capable of advising in their own State?

One object of the State Educational Association is to effect this desirable end; and there is issued under its auspices a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of general education, edited by persons in our own State, designed to furnish a field in which the friends of our schools, of every class, can labor together for their own mutual advantage and for the public good, to unite, consolidate and direct to one great end our educational energies and resources, to cultivate a spirit of fraternity among all who are aiming at the public welfare, to diffuse necessary information and statistics among the officers and teachers of the Common Schools, and to accustom the people to rely more upon themselves, and to consult and foster the organs that breathe the conservative sentiments of home.

The Legislature has already recognized the useful promise of this journal, and it has passed an act which will enable the Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools to place it in the hands of every District Committee in the State.

The cost of the *Journal* is only one dollar per annum, and the Boards of County Superintendents are authorized to subscribe for a copy for each of the Districts in their respective Counties.

Would not so small a sum be thus well spent in each district? Ought not the Common School system to furnish, incidentally at least, a means of improvement to parents, and especially to its officers?

This system is the most all-pervading secular influence in the State, and whatever regularly circulates through all its veins and arteries must inevitably, sooner or later, radically affect the character of the whole State.

The seed sown in this ground ripens into revolutions; and is it not time to plant it with those thoughts, facts and sentiments which, entering to the popular mind and heart, ultimately produce a steady out-growth of self reliance, energy and patriotism, infinitely better for the security, the prosperity, the honor and glory of the State than

"High-raised battlements or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate?"

It does seem to me that the provision made by the last Legislature is a wise one; and I feel sure that many Boards of County Superintendents so consider it, and need only to be encouraged by an expression of public sentiment.

My purpose now is to call forth, through the press, such an expression; and I hope that the Editors of the State, with such a view, will publish this card, and utter their sentiments on the subject.

The beginning of a new year will be a favorable time for action by the County Boards, and I cannot but believe that the response to this appeal will be prompt and emphatic, giving practical encouragement to those who have hoped against hope, and labored for weary years to build up a new and more prosperous, energetic and self-relying State in the hearts and minds of its people.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Common Schools of N. C.
Dec. 8th, 1859.

DIRECT TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The Norfolk Herald announces that the movements made by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange of that city some eighteen months ago, to second the good offices tendered by Mr. Edward Leconture to open a direct trade between St. Nazzaire and Norfolk, has, through the intelligence, perseverance and influence of that gentleman been brought to a practical demonstration. A "pioneer" vessel is now on its way with a cargo, and is expected to arrive about the 25th of this month.

TARRED, FEATHERED AND WHIPPED.

The Charlotte Bulletin learns from a private source that a man named Powers, for some time past residing in Columbia, S. C., and engaged as one of the workmen on the new State Capitol, was tarred, feathered and whipped in that city. He expressed abolition sentiments; when a committee waited on the *gentleman*, and had a couple of negroes to give him his suit, with a good whipping—thirty-nine lashes—for his *sympathy*.

DEMAND FOR CORN.

In Norfolk Va., there is an active demand for corn. Nearly 25000 changed hands readily in one day. During the last two weeks 120,000 bushels have been sold. The receipts of this staple in that market in November 1859, were over five times as much as in November 1858 and the receipts for December it is estimated, will double those of the corresponding month last year

HOW THEY PILE IT UPON BROWN.

Pelion on Ossa-wattomie.

North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, South.

This body met in Beaufort on Wednesday, December 14th, and after a week's harmonious session, Bishop Early presiding, closed with the following appointments:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.....D B Nicholson, P. E.
Raleigh city...J W Tucker.
Raleigh mission...D C Johnson.
Raleigh colored mission...J D Newby.
Raleigh circuit...J B Bobbitt, R C Maynard, sup.
Tar River circuit...J B Martin, J Reid.
Henderson circuit...B F Long.
Person circuit...T W Moore, J P Moore.
Granville circuit...W Harris.
Hillsboro circuit...J W Tianin.
Hillsboro station...O J Brent.
Chapel Hill...J A Cunninggim.
Louisburg...T P Ricaud.
Nashville...G D Wyche.
N. C. Christian Advocate...R T Heflin, editor.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.....N F Reid, P. E.
Greensboro...L L Hendren.
Guilford circuit...J B Alford.
Davidson...J W Lewis.
Forsythe...D W Doub.
Winston...J E Mann.
Stokes...C M Pepper.
Wentworth...D R Bruton.
Alamance...C H Phillips.
Yanceyville...W Barringer.
Leesburg...Alfred Norman.
Franklinsville...R T N Stevenson.
Trinity...B Craven.
High Point...J F Smoot.
Asheboro...J C Thomas.
Trinity college—B Craven, president.
Trinity college...N H D Wilson, agent.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.....W H Bobbitt, P. E.
Salisbury...T W Gwaltk.
Rowan...R A Willis.
East Rowan...J J Hines.
Mocksville...M C Thomas; T B Recks, sup.
Iredell...W C Gannon; W S Allen, sup.
South Iredell...R S Webb.
Alexander...John W Floyd.
Jonesville...I F Keevans.
Wilkes...C M Anderson.
Surry...J W Avent.
Blue Ridge mission...M N Taylor.
Saratown mission...S Helsabeck.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.....I T Wyche, P. E.
Washington...Wm E Pell.
Roanoke...A W Mangum, T B Kingsbury.
Warren...John N Andrews.
Plymouth...John W Jenkins.
Williamston...Abram Weaver.
Greenville...N A B Godwin.
Columbia...W P Clegg.
Mattamuskeet...H H Gibbons.
Bath...W D Meachum.
Neuse...Charles P Jones.
Tarboro...R S Moran.
Neuse mission...N A Hooker.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke mission...William H. Wheeler.
Hatteras...F H Wood.
Roanoke colored mission...M J Hunt
Tar River colored mission...M H Right.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.....Wm. Closs, P. E.
Newbern.....Centenary...J. H. Brent.
Newbern.....Andrew Chap. Col Mis.....W. H. Barnes.
Newbern circuit...B. B. Culbreth.
Snow Hill...Jas. B. Bailey.
Wilson...H. T. Hudson.
Edgecombe Col. Mis.....W. M. Walsh.
Contentnea Mission...Jno. R. Brooks
Smithfield...Lemon Shell.
Goldsboro...R. G. Barrett.
Everittsville...Jos. H. Wheeler
Jones...Jno. M. Guna.
Trent...T. J. Triplett.
Morehead City...John Jones.
Beaufort.....Ann Street...Jas. L. Fisher
Beaufort.....Purvis Chapel...I. H. Hill.
Straits...Jno. C. Brent.
Wayne Fem. College...S. M. Frost, Pres.
Slocum Creek Col. Mis.....P. W. Yarrell.
Cape Lookout to be supplied.

WILMINGTON DIS.....C. F. Deems, D. D. P. E.
Wilmington, Front St.....John S. Long.
Wilmington, Fifth St.....Joseph Wheeler
Smithville...J. H. Robbins.
Cape Fear Col. Mis.....W. M. D. Moore
Duplin...Benj. F. Gatlin.
South River Mis.....D. Culbreth.
Topsail...G. W. Deems.
Onslow...S. D. Pegler.
Sampson...P. J. Carraway.
Bladen...W. R. Richardson
Elizabeth...A. D. Betts.
Whitesville...C. W. King.
North East...To be supplied.

FAYETTEVILLE DIS.....P. Doub, D. D. P. E.
Fayetteville...L. S. Burkhead.
Evans Chapel...R. P. Bibb.
Fayetteville Circuit...To be supplied.
Cape Fear...Gaston Tarrow.
Haw River...Jno. Tillett.
Pittsboro...Jas. W. Wheeler.
Deep River...W. S. Chaffin.
Montgomery...Thomas C. Moses.
Zion...P. H Scoville.
Rockingham...S. D. Adams.
Uwharrie...Zebedee Rush.
Robeson...William M. Jordan.

Marcus L. Wood, Missionary to China.
Will. Carter, transferred to Va. Conference.
J. S. Davis, transferred to Tenn. Conference.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina have recommended the assembling of a State convention of the party at Raleigh on the 8th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to select Delegates from the State at large to the Charleston National Convention.

Times' Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 21st, 1859.

Reflections on the State of things, North and South—Christmas—Lectures before the "Y. M. C. A"—Supreme Court—Winter—An unusual Visitor—Our Valedictory.

DEAR TIMES:—We are still without any pleasant intelligence of the definitive action of the House of Representatives at Washington, in regard to the election of a Speaker. No progress seems to have been made since our last; on one side there is the same defiant daring, tempting our adversaries to make their fiercest onslaughter on our vested rights; and on the other the most outrageous denunciations of the Union and the most violent threats of its dissolution. Still words are not deeds, and as long as we have a Conservative President and a prudent Senate, where men have some regard for their solemn oaths, before high Heaven, there is still hope. We have one question to ask our Northern friends, who are so rampant for the dissolution of the Union: in that case, and there would of course be war, do they think the South would pay the immense debt we at present owe them? would not the Legislatures of some of the States, at least, pass laws prohibiting the collection of debts due Northern merchants? the Supreme Court of the United States would be inoperative, and where would be their redress? Suppose a Legislature now should require the banks under its care to draw the specie for all their Northern balances and the merchants and community in general to cease all intercourse, and should order the detention of every Northern drummer and exact a heavy tax from him, do they not think we could touch their feelings and in a perfectly legal manner? We would by no means advocate the adoption of any of these measures, but we do not promise to be responsible for what others may do under provocation. We are glad to see that the clouds are breaking away at the North; the conservative forces are speaking out: the elections of Mayor in several large cities do not show, at any rate, a worse state of things than before. Mayor Wood of N. Y., is, or professes to be, a Union man, and Lincoln, re-elected in Boston, is a Conservative Whig, voted for by the Republicans to defeat the Democracy. We think much good may come from the Resolution passed by our Council of State, at their late session, while not much can be expected from those of the Grand Jury of Wilson County, advising or requesting Gov. Ellis to demand of the Gov. of N. Y., the person of E. D. Morgan; on a charge of endorsing Helper's book. We learn that Judge Saunders has issued warrants to the Sheriffs of four different Counties for the arrest of Worth, charged with circulating this infamous publication. It might help the good cause too if our merchants would preserve the lists of the signers of the "Union Calls" and trade with them or those only who they know to be sound and reliable on the "Goose Question;" we know they can find in any one of the great cities many firms who will be proud and happy to serve them and to be considered "Union Savers."

But we turn from these exciting subjects to one more fitted to a season, pre-eminently consecrated to "peace and good will to all men." Christmas will be past and gone before this sheet reaches the eyes of our readers. Doubtless many a mind is even now filled with anticipation of that merry time, many a childish fancy is busy in conjecturing what may be its luck and whom it may be fortunate enough to "catch" and pleasant recollections involuntarily come over us of being awakened early many a Christmas morning by "Christmas gift, massa! Christmas gift!!" and to our admiring eyes appears a diminutive darkey, bearing a sizeable glass of egg-nog; we do hope such a greeting may be ours on Sunday morning next. Many of our young lady friends are busily engaged in manufacturing sundry presents for their favored friends, and the Episcopalians are making wreaths and festoons to decorate their church on the occasion.

Rev. J. E. Edwards, of Petersburg, is to deliver two lectures before the "Y. M. C. A." this week, subjects the "Young Men for the Times," and "American Tourists of Europe." He preached on Sunday last at the Methodist church to a large and delighted audience.—The Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, formerly editor of "Oxford Leisure Hour," preached in the same place, the Sunday before.

We neglected to mention at the proper time that our Supreme Court was in Session; having admitted a large number to the emoluments of the legal profession, as a preliminary: they are now going on regularly with the important business before them; we believe not a single candidate was rejected. The appointment of Judge Manly is very acceptable, an able lawyer and a pious, laborious and learned man; he is a son-in-law of the late distinguished Judge Gaston, and like that great and good man, is also a Newbernian and a Roman Catholic.

We have had several slight sprinkles of snow lately and old Boreas seems to be marshalling his forces for a grand concentrated attack about Christmas day. As we write, he is howling furiously about the corners and through the key-holes, inflicting here and there an ache or pain on some unguarded point.

A negro hunting "'possums," the other night came up with and captured, after a hard fight, a large Otter; he was out of his element and latitude decidedly, being a rare visitor in these parts.

Year many readers and our humble self have journeyed on through another year together; however much we may have failed, we have worked certainly with a good will for their entertainment; as our time and paper are both decreasing we will merely linger long enough to wish we may all meet again in the pleasant pages of THE TIMES, with an ever increasing attachment for each other and at this period next year, may look back on the moments we have spent together as not entirely vain and trifling, and now sincerely we wish a

"Merry Christmas to all and to all good night."

Yours, &c., P. S. S.

NEW ORLEANS, December, 16th 1859.

Crime in New Orleans—Public charities—The Hospital—Confidence in business—Paul Morphy arrived—Interesting reunion, &c.

Beyond the nightly round of gaieties which are maintained with undiminished spirit, there is little stirring here to interest your readers. A half-dozen murderous affrays—a couple of "distressing" suicides—and the usual number of brawls and street fights make up the weekly quota of crime in the Crescent City.—But if depravity prevails here, seemingly, to a far greater extent than in northern cities it is not that our people are intrinsically worse than their neighbors of New York, Philadelphia, or even of the "modern Athens." The same vices that stalk undisguisedly abroad here lurk amid the exulting hypocrisy and puritanic scruples of northern society. On the other hand there is many a redeeming trait in the character of New Orleans which should not be lost sight of in the comparison. The public charities are conducted on a gigantic scale and with a liberality unknown in other places. The charity Hospital alone accommodates an average of a thousand patients who are brought from every quarter of the South to receive within its wards the patient and disinterested care of the sisters of Charity. Asylums of every kind for the destitute and afflicted—for the bereaved orphan and the helpless dotard are provided, and receive steady and abundant support. In business circles a general confidence prevails, contrasting strikingly and favorably with the cold suspicion which characterizes mercantile transactions throughout New England. Altogether if the relative characters of the two sections be closely observed, the North has little to gain in the comparison.

Paul Morphy arrived here a few days ago. I had the pleasure of being present at a social re-union of his friends to greet his coming.—The young Chess-Champion looks exceedingly well, and his meeting with those whose judgment had first been the means of thrusting him before the Chess public was exceedingly interesting.

The weather here has suddenly become quite cold.

STYX.

HOME NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL PIERCE.

Ex-President Pierce and Mrs. Pierce intend embarking, early in January for Nassau, the capital of New Providence, one of the group of the Bahama Islands. The Island has been recommended by the highest medical authority in Boston, as promising, by its climate and other surroundings, beneficial results to the health of Mrs. Pierce, which it is found cannot bear the severity of winter in New England.

DEATH OF ROBERT E. MARTIN.

We learn from the Georgia papers that Mr. Martin, Clerk of the Supreme Court of that state, died recently of injuries received from a fall.

Mr. Martin was a native of Greensboro', Green county, Georgia, and was, at the time of his death, about sixty years of age. When the Supreme Court was established in 1845, he was elected its Clerk by the first bench of Justices, and was the incumbent of that office (which is one of the most lucrative in the State,) at the time of his death. He was a man of very distinct individuality—intelligent, shrewd, with much knowledge of the world, and yet a simple-hearted man, with a memory like a vice, which enabled him to retain every thing he ever read or heard, and an inexhaustible fund of wit and humor, which made him an agreeable acquaintance with all kinds and classes of men.

The Supreme Court, in his death, has lost an efficient and popular officer.

DEATH OF REV. DR. HOPE.

Rev. Dr Hope, professor of belles lettres in Princeton college, N. J., died suddenly, on the 17th December.

HON. JEFF. DAVIS.

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention at its recent meeting, passed the following resolution.

Resolved, That the State of Mississippi will present to the National Democratic Convention Jefferson Davis as her choice for the Presidency, and her delegates to said Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to procure his nomination.

RESIGNED.

Walter Jones, Esq., has resigned his commission as Major-General of the District of Columbia Militia. He was President Madison's aid-de-camp at the time of the capture of Washington by the British, and was afterwards made Major-General for his services on that occasion.

DEMOLISHING LIQUOR SHOPS.

On Wednesday, the c[illegible]s of Greencastle, Ind., demolished every l[illegible]ablishment in the place. The outbr[illegible]d h[illegible] some poor fellow who f[illegible] previous, while in a st[illegible]

[illegible] made their appearance [illegible]ted themselves

CHURCH TO BE ERECTED.

An Episcopal Church is to be erected at the Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, Virginia.

FRUIT BUDS KILLED.

The *Louisville Courier* says the recent severe cold in that vicinity, when the mercury at various points was 10 degrees below zero, proved seriously destructive to the fruit buds, especially such as the peach, apricot, nectarine and other tender varieties. Under the influence of the genial weather of November, the fruit buds were much more swollen than they usually are at this season, and consequently were in a condition easily to be effected by extreme cold

WHAT DANIEL WEBSTER SAID.

In Daniel Webster's famous "letter to John Taylor," written eight years ago, he said:—"You have no more right to say that slavery ought not to exist in Virginia, than a Virginian has to say that slavery ought to exist in New Hampshire. This is a question left to every State to decide for itself: and if we mean to keep the States together, we must leave to every State this power of deciding for itself."

NEW POST OFFICE.

A new Post Office has been established on the N. C. Railroad, in Mecklenburg county, called "Querys" and Jas. A. Query appointed Postmaster.

STABBED.

At White's Store, Anson county, Mr. Jerry Gulledge was desperately, and most probably, fatally cut and stabbed by George Redfearn. He received six cuts, one piercing the lungs.

HON. EDMUND DEBERRY.

Of Montgomery county, N. C., died at his residence in that county on the 12th December, aged 76 years. Mr. Deberry served in the State Senate twelve terms and the Congress of the United States, eight terms. He was a plain, sensible, honest man, with no great ability or any pretentions to brilliancy. He belonged to the old Whig party.

DEATH OF AN AGED NEGRO.

A free colored man, named George Woodhouse, died Saturday morning in Norfolk, Virginia, aged *one hundred and twenty years!*—He was born in Princess Anne county in 1739, the year in which St. Paul's Church was built, and had reached the average age of man when the revolutionary war broke out. He was owned by a member of one of the old Woodhouse families, that emigrated to Lower Norfolk county from England, and located near the sea shore, about twenty miles from Norfolk.

A NEW BOOK IN PROSPECT.

"We understand," says the New Orleans Delta, "that a work on Nicaragua will probably make its appearance in no long time by no less an author than General William Walker, who is known to be quite as ready with the pen as with the sword. The theme is one which he is peculiarly fitted to handle. There are, indeed, many events and questions connected with all the American movements in Central America, since the landing of Walker and fifty followers at Realejo in May, 1855, which no other person fully understands and can explain. There were conspiracies, revolutions and counter-revolutions, battles and hardships, cruelties and disasters in that beautiful but unhappy country, which have never been recorded or published, and which will come fully to light in a connected historical form for the first time in the book upon which General Walker is now said to be engaged."

A GOOD FEATURE.

We notice that in many portions of Virginia the military companies are requiring, as one of the conditions of membership, abstinence from all that can intoxicate. Prudent, temperate men make the best soldiers as well as citizens, and the feature would have good effect if introduced every where.

STEALING A SLAVE.

Mr. J. W. Daniel of Brunswick co., has been arrested and lodged in the Jail at Conwayboro, S. C. upon the charge of running off a slave, the property of another person, with the intention of selling him and pocketing the proceeds.

REV. W. L. MANSFIELD.

This gentleman has been called to, and accepted, the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church of Lumpkin, Ga. Mr. Mansfield is said to be a zealous minister, a devout christian, an exemplary gentleman, and as such has endeared himself to the people.

GEORGIA CONVENTIONS.

A resolution has been offered in the Georgia State Senate that the State appoint one commissioner to act in concert with two appointed by the Cotton Planters' convention, to proceed to Europe and endeavor to make arrangements for the direct trans-shipment of cotton and the opening of a return trade to southern ports.

A bill authorizing the holding of a State convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Georgia has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The Savannah Republican regards this movement as a wise and salutary one.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In both Houses of the Virginia Legislature, [illegible] bill reported appropriating $100,000 [illegible]s of

PHILADELPHIA TRADE.

A letter from Philadelphia says:—"A great many of our trades depend upon the southern market. Some have suddenly ceased operations for want of orders from the South, and consequently employers have had to discharge their workmen."

WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.

Six inches of snow fell at Columbus, Miss., on the 7th Dec. At Mobile, on the 8th Dec., the thermometer was only 18 degrees above zero—the coldest day there for many years.

THE UNION MEETING AT NEW YORK.

The great Union meeting held at New York, is said to have been an immense gathering, the number present being estimated at 30,000.

The meeting was presided over by the Mayor of the city assisted by a great number of Vice Presidents, selected from the most influential business men of New York.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the people of the United States, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility," &c., &c., as set forth in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, have ordained a government of non-slaveholding and of slaveholding States: and whereas the government is a government of compacts—

1st. In the compact of the Constitution, (Art. I. Sec. 2.) recognizing slaves as persons to be represented by their masters, and as property to be taxed upon these masters.

2d. In the compact (Art. I, Sec. 8.) that Congress shall have power to suppress insurrections.

3d. (Art. I, Sec. 9.) in prohibiting Congress to suppress the slave trade prior to 1808 and in giving Congress the power to impose a tax or duty upon each slave imported before that time not exceeding ten dollars for each slave.

4th. In the compact (Art. 4, sec 2) to deliver up, on claim of the party to whom slave service may be due, the person or slave held to such service or labor.

5th. In the Compact (Art. 4, Sec. 4.) upon the application of any Legislature or Executive of a State against domestic violence.

And whereas the federal government has, from its origin, been administered by the Executive by Congress and by the Supreme Court of the United States, not only in the letter but in the spirit of these compacts.

1st. Before and after the old Confederation, in the division of the then unsettled Territories by declaring all North of the Ohio to be non-slaveholding, and all South of the Ohio to be slaveholding.

2d. In the ordinance, July 13, 1787, making free the territory, now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, but providing therein, also, for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

3d. In the acts, President Washington approving, admitting into the Union the Territory of Kentucky slaveholding, then the property of Virginia and afterwards the Territory of Franklin slaveholding, now Tennessee then the property of North Carolina.

4th. In the ordinance, April 7, 1798, John Adams, approving, organizing the Mississippi Territory, then belonging to Georgia, now Alabama and Mississippi, and which was especially excepted therefrom the anti-slavery clause of the North-western Territory, in these words: "Excepting and Excluding the last article of the ordinance of 1787."

5th. In the fugitive slave law of 1793, Geo. Washington approving, which passed in the Senate unanimously, and the House—ayes 48, noes 7.

6th. In the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson approving, all that vast region west of the Mississippi, stretching to the Pacific ocean, and to the British possessions, all of which was under the laws of Spain or France, slaveholding, and larger in extent at that time than the whole United States.

7th. In the treaty of 1783, (9th article,) providing against the deportation of slaves, with the official correspondence of Washington, Randolph, Governeur Morris, and John Jay, thereon.

8th. In the Judiciary act, 1789, (34th section,) adopting the constitutional laws of the several States which recognize slaves as property as well as persons.

9th. In the acts enumerating slaves for the purpose of direct taxation, especially the act of 1813, James Madison approving, which assessed taxes upon the *land, dwelling-houses and slaves* at the value each of them was worth in money.

10th. In the treaty of Ghent, (1814,) under which, from Great Britain, our government received $1,200,000, and paid it over to the owners of deported slaves.

11th. In the purchase of Florida in 1819, a slaveholding Territory, from Spain.

12th. In the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States of the constitutionality of the act of 1793, Priggs' case, and of the like act of 1850, in every case, before any of the high courts, federal or State, unless in one State court in Wisconsin, and in divers other decisions upon laws, ordinances and treaties.

RESOLUTION.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Union thus formed, constituting as it does, the closest, most delicate and important relation that can exist between communities of people, demands from each part a warm and earnest consideration for the safety, prosperity and happiness of the other; and that whatever policy tends to subvert these ends, is hostile to the true spirit

That the Constitution, the Treaties, the laws of the United States, and the judicial decisions thereupon, recognize the institution of slavery, as legally existing, and that it is our duty, as good citizens of a common government, in good faith to stand by that Constitution, those Treaties, those Laws, and the decision of that final arbiter of all disputed points, the Supreme Court of the United States.

That inasmuch as the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, were brought to a stand, as appears by the declaration of Roger Sherman, one of its most distinguished authors, until a compromise was agreed to on the various propositions relating to Domestic Slavery, which compromise embraced—

A restriction on the power to prevent the importation of slavery prior to 1808.

A provision binding on each State and upon the Union to surrender fugitives from service.

A representation in Congress, founded in part on three-fifths of the slave population.

And a guarantee to protect each State against domestic insurrection.

Thus providing under the Constitution, for the introduction of slaves for a limited period, and for the protection of the system. Therefore—

It is the duty of every citizen and State sharing in the great blessings of that instrument, faithfully to fulfil these obligations.

That we protest against and denounce, as contrary to the plighted faith on which the Constitution was established, all acts, or inflamatory appeals, which intend, or tend to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise and concession, upon which the Union was formed by our fathers, whose records we have cited, and whose legacies we have, in these compacts, laws, and adjudications.

That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself; and we approve of the firmness by which the treason has been duly punished.

That, in our opinion, the subject of slavery has been too long mingled with party politics, and as the result has been the creation of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter, and spirit of the Farewell Address of the Father of our common country—that, therefore, it is the duty of Planters, Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Mechanics, and of every citizen, North and South; East and West, to discountenance all parties and organizations that thus violate the spirit of the Constitution and the advice of Washington.

M. E. CHURCH STATISTICS.

The minutes of the annual Conferences of the M. E Church in the United States, just published, contains the following:—There are 49 conferences. In these there are 832,627 members, 141,688 probationers—total 974,345.—Last year the total number was 956,555, being a gain of 17,790. The deaths during the year were 9,845. The baptisms 49,191 adults, and 38,058 children. The traveling preachers are set down as follows: Effective 6,022, located during the year 78, died 53, admitted on trial 613, superannuated 590, supernumery 265, total 6,878. Local preachers 7,904. There are 8,303 churches, valued at $18,822,640. Parsonages 2,540, valued at 2,427,169. The receipts during the year were: For claimants on the conferences, $50,551; for missionary purposes, $248,333; for the tract cause, $15,605; for the American Bible Society, $40,030; Sunday schools, $11,172. The number of Sunday schools is 11,755; officers and teachers, 139,209; scholars, 732,592; volumes in the library, 2,300,783.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican national committee, now in session at the Astor House, New York, have decided to hold the Republican National Convention on the 13th of June next, at Chicago.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE LIGHT.

A new locomotive light invented by Dr. George Hand Smith of Rochester, was successfully tried on the Central Railroad in that city on Thursday night. The *Democrat* says: The light is marvelous in its brilliancy and power. The track was visible from the machine, for a distance of from twelve to fifteen hundred feet, so that the slightest obstruction could readily have been discerned by the engineer. Looking at the light from a distance of fifteen hundred feet, the eye is unable to endure its brilliancy more than an instant, and from a distance of one thousand feet, it can not be steadily observed at all. It was found that a man with optics of ordinary power, could, solely by the light reflected from the lamp, readily read a newspaper printed in type like that with which this article is set, a full quarter of a mile from the locomotive.—The distance was carefully measured off by an engineer.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON EDITORS.

In July 1822, a plan for an independent newspaper was proposed to John Quincy Adams by some members of Congress and the necessity of such a paper was urged upon him with great earnestness. He replied. "An independent newspaper is very necessary to make truth known to the people; but an editor really independant must have a heart of oak, nerves of iron, and a soul of adamant to [illegible] it through. His first attempt hornet's nest about his head not sting him to death or to h[illegible] have to pursue his march[illegible]ly swarming over h[illegible]

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....January 7, 1860.

C. C. COLE, J. W. ALBRIGHT, } Editors and Proprietors.

Contributors.—We present only a few names from the large number who contribute to THE TIMES:

E. W. CARUTHERS, D.D., WM. R. HUNTER, J. STARR HOLLOWAY, Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY, Mrs. MARY A. DENISON, S. J. C. WHITTLESEY, MARY W. JANVRIN, WILLIE E. PABOR, INA CLAYTON, C. G. DUNN, ANNA M. BATES, GRACE MILWOOD, Mrs. L. M. HUTCHINSON, ED. ST. GEO. COOKE, Mrs. C. HUTCHINS, GRIFFITH J. McREE, and others.

GEO. W. COTHRAN, R. G. STAPLES, STEPHEN F. MILLER, Prof. E. F. ROCKWELL, MATILDA C. SMILEY, FINLEY JOHNSON, LOTTIE LINWOOD, CLARA AUGUSTA, A. PERRY SPERRY, Mrs. DI VERNON, PAUL RIVINWOOD, Mdm. O. W. LaVEUT Mrs. E. C. LOOMIS, JULIA SOUTHALL, Mrs. M. A. BRYAN, J. C. FITZ GERALD and others.

THE NEW VOLUME.

The old year has gone; its last low tones are dying to an echo; and we come to our readers equipped for another campaign. Though the labors of the past have been great, yet they were pleasant; for we felt we were engaged in a work fraught with deeper interests than mere temporary entertainment. As the lowlands are ever changing in aspect and receiving fresh fertility by the never ceasing flow of the upland streams; so is the state of society gradually changing and, we trust, improving by the attrition of mind with mind.—Especially at this time, is there a deep, swift, undercurrent, flowing through our Southern States, socially, which threatens to work a change complete and radical. In this we feel we occupy a responsible position. From the present state of affairs it is clearly seen to be more imperative than ever that the South should patronize the South, especially in its literature and family reading; for it is this that moulds public opinion in a free and christian land.

We confess that THE TIMES has not been in the past all that we wished it; it is not now what we wish it and intend to strive to make it. We are thankful to many friends in different States for the flattering terms in which they have seen proper to speak of THE TIMES; we have made it the best paper we were able, under the circumstances; but it has not yet reached its maximum, for we believe the South will yet see the importance of giving their patronage to *home* papers, with sympathies, interests and affinities in common.

We greet our readers with this the first number of the fifth volume in a new dress.—As our patronage was flatteringly increased the past year, we have a disposition to return the compliment upon our readers We believe they will agree it is a neat dress, and though it adds another expense upon our part, yet it will enable us to give our patrons more reading matter in a neater form, and we hope, make THE TIMES a more worthy and welcome guest to the Family Circle.

In introducing two new departments upon this page, "Our Homes" and "The Book Department," we wish to say a word. Books are intended to be instructors and companions; and as a wrongly informed instructor is not worthy to be intrusted with pupils, nor a wicked companion to associate with the innocent; neither should an unworthy book be admitted into the family. In this department, therefore, we shall endeavor to keep our readers honestly advised as to the character of new publications. Of "Our Homes," we refer to the introductory in that column. And now, kind readers, having prefaced our new volume thus much, let us

"Weep not, that Time
Is passing on—"

But with a stout will and a brave heart, go forward to face the future, hoping that it

"Will ere long reveal
A brighter era,"

when we shall be better, wiser and happier.—Wishing you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we thrust out our first issue for a new volume, trusting it may be kindly received and welcomedinto every Southern home.

SKETCHES OF CHINA.

During the present year we shall have the privilege of giving a number of illustrated articles upon the history of China, its civil and social condition. This vast Empire, so long looked up from the gaze of foreign eyes, is now opened to commerce and the Christian religion; and at this time possesses much interest to the United States, who is further prosecuting negotiations of amity through her Minister, Mr Ward. It shall be our endeavor to make the sketches as truthful and as interesting. They will not be, however, a connected series. We shall [illegible] of our own early his-

THE YEAR 1860.

ECLIPSES.

Annual Eclipse of the Sun, January 22, invisible in America. Visible at and about the South pole.

Partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 6, in the *evening*. Visible at New York 7 minutes after 8 o'clock.

Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 18th, in the morning. In the United States this will only be a *partial eclipse*, except at Astoria and the north-western part of Washington Territory, where it will be total. Its size in the Northern States will be from 6 to 7 digits, and in the South from 3 to 5 digits.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Evening Star until July 18th, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Mars will be Morning Star until July 17th, then Evening Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until January 10th, then Evening Star until July 29th, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning Star until February 11th, then Evening Star until August 22d, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

OCCULTATIONS.

Venus will be eclipsed by the Moon on the 24th of April, visible generally throughout the country. The planet will disappear behind the Moon at 8h. 33m. in the evening, and reappear at 1h. 3m. Washington mean time.

Jupiter will also be eclipsed by the Moon north of lat. 43° on the 26th of April, at about an hour before the Moon sets.

LEAP-YEAR.

Every year the number of which is divisible by 4 without a remainder, is a leap-year, except the last year of the century, which is a leap-year only when divisible by 400 without a remainder. Thus the year 1900 will not be leap-year.

ACTS WITH WORDS.

The South has been wronged. The invasion of her territory and the murder of her citizens by Brown and his companions was a most bold and high-handed outrage against her rights. It was treason against the Confederacy, and every man, whether a private or an official, who defends this band of traitors, is equally guilty; and he who refuses to denounce them is not much less deeper died in guilt. We crave peace; we deprecate war; but war actually exists, unless satisfactory and immediate reparation is made.

It is true Brown was not the *official* of any one or any number of the Northern States.—But they can make him an official by endorsing him, and thus become as a State or States equal in his guilt. This we look upon as having been virtually done, unless those who have sympathized with him, and aided in the prosecution of his scheme by spreading incendiary publications, as has done the present Governor of New York and numerous Congressmen, shall make satisfaction to the South.—The conservative meetings in the North are good as far as they will go; they not only refuse to sympathize with the invaders of Southern soil, but they condemn them in the strongest language. This proves that there are yet many fair and just minded men in the North who can boldly go for the right. But justice to the South demands more than words—acts should prove their words.

The end is not yet. While we have hope, yet fear is mingled with it, for the plot seems to thicken. Prudence is the better part of valor, let us be ready for any emergency.—With the God of right for us, we need not fear the result.

OUR PRIZE STORIES.

With much pleasure we refer the reader to our Prize Story. We have secured three stories, we believe never surpassed in interest or merit by the stories of any weekly published North or South. They inculcate good moral lessons in an attractive form, which will both entertain and profit the reader.

The first we publish tells us of "the times that tried men's souls," and will possess an especial interest at the present time. We commend it to our readers as a Southern Story by a Southern writer, and feel assured they will be pleased and benefitted by reading it.

THIS NUMBER OF THE TIMES is sent to all the subscribers of last year, with a hope that those who have not yet renewed, may be inclined to do so. We would respectfully ask that all into whose hands this paper may fall, would give THE TIMES encouragement, not only by giving their own names, but by making an effort to add other names. A little effort in this way by all, will effect much towards increasing our list.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Boston Journal announces the organization of another expedition for the purpose of pursuing the explorations of Dr. Kane, which will probably start in the spring, and be under the command of Dr. Hayes, the surgeon of the Kane expedition. The amount required is about $30,000, and liberal subscriptions have already been made. Many of the scientific societies are actively enlisted in the enterprise, and have appointed committees to promote it.

If the United States were as densely populated as Belgium, they would contain 1,150,000,000 souls equal in population to the whole earth.

A pretty woman is like a great truth, and has no more right to bundle herself under a green veil, or any other abomination, than the sun has to put on green spectacles

The Book Department.

Being a Record of recent American Publications.

Henry St. John, Gentleman, of "Flower of Hundreds," in the county of Prince George, Virginia. A Tale of 1774-75. By John Esten Cooke. Harper & Brothers. New York.

We are happy to be able to begin this review department of THE TIMES with a book of such very high merit by a *Southern* author: one who has been not inappropriately called, in connection with the name of W. Gilmore Simms, "worthy successors of Fennimore Cooper, the American Scott." Mr Esten Cooke is a Virginian, brother of Edward St. George Cooke, who has, under a *nom de plume*, entertained our readers with several most excellent sketches and shorter stories. In 1854 Mr. Cooke published a novel, "The Virginia Comedians," which at once marked him "a truly bold, free and vigorous writer, of picturesque power, keen observation, and rarely delicate sensibilities." He had an eye for the rich aspects of nature, and painted the "autumn sunsets" and the "autumn woods," in most gorgeous strength.

From 1854 to the present time, Mr. Cooke has been constantly engaged in writing. Having once fairly buckled on his literary harness, he determined, doubtless, to work consistantly, faithfully, without intermission to the last.—He composes with marvellous rapidity. In this time he has given the public a series of "Historical Romances," besides several beautiful love tales.

The novel now under review, will, by many, be considered his finest production. It belongs to the historical series, as the writer's purpose is, *not* only to paint the manners of the Virginia "provincials" during the Governorship of the notorious Dunmore, but to present a true picture of the stirring events of that epoch, bearing as they did, more or less immediately upon the great Revolutionary struggle, which was destined so soon to follow them.

As a specimen of the exuberant and rich style of the book, we will let the writer tell in his own language what the reader may expect to find by following his pen. We extract a few paragraphs from the Prologue:

"In the golden sunshine of the budding spring, on the porch of my old country house, I sit and gaze at the waving foliage, and think 't is not time lost to fall into a reverie, as it were into a dream, of other days, and the noble figures which illustrated and adorned them.

"The sun of May is shining on the flowery lawn, where the yellow buttercups and velvet grass are stirred by the warm South wind; the belt of forest makes a rich green background to the fields and streams; and bright like the flowers, dancing like the brook, my little girl, with eyes 'as azure as the heavens,' and sunny hair, chases the earliest butterflies across the sward, and with her presence adds the finishing grace to the mellow landscape of spring.

"So I sit, and smile, and dream; then I think, with a sigh, that a few decades may change, and even wholly obliterate, this rural beauty, this smiling ease and repose. Little Kate may be called to heaven, or out into the wide, wide world—my form will assuredly be laid in the earth—the old homestead probably will pass from my race—and those who knew and loved us, know us no more. Why not?—Is it not, after all, the common story? Where are now all those brilliant scenes and figures of the elder Virginia, glimmering faintly through the mists of scarce fourscore years? Where are the men and manners of the days of the Revolution, only hinted at obscurely in what the world calls histories? And what does the present generation know of them?

"Alas for the historians! They tell us many things, but so little! They relate, with much dignity, how the battle was fought and the treaty made—they tell us the number of combatants, and spread every protocol upon the page. But the student of the past asks for more. Of the historian we ask a picture of the elder day—portraits of the Virginian and his household. We would know the peculiarities of character and manner which marked a great race—the worthies of Virginia.—We would live again, for a time, beneath those fair or storm-convulsed skies of 'Old Virginia;' we would take the hand of the honest old planter; we would go into his library, and look over his shoulder as he reads the new Act in the 'Virginia Gazette,' and would not disdain to scan critically the powdered curls and looped-back gowns, the flounces, and furbelows, and fancies of the dames. * * *

"That we should know what the Revolution really was, is a matter of the first importance to ourselves and our descendants. That we should trace its steps, divine its causes, and see the effect produced logically—this is what we ask the histories to assist us in. We ask in vain. The historians have bloody minds and delight in carnage; or legal minds, and wander in the flowery fields of legislative enactments. In vain does the student rebel and turn away; he is told that what he wishes is beneath the dignity of history, and thus has it happened that we have nothing but the skeleton, when we want the warm blood, the flushed brows, and the flashing eyes. * *

"So I sit in the merry May sunshine and idly dream—summoning from the dead, those gracious figures, before going to accomplish my design. Soon I will go; here, in my plain old Virginia country house, I will tell my plain old story.

"Some day, doubtless, 't will be edited, and so sent forth to the world; but what matter if 't is not? I shall live again, as I write, in the beautiful past—the sound of those [illegible] is my com-

The author's end is partly accomplished through the medium of a story which relates the fortunes of two very interesting persons, viz: Mr Henry St. John, the hero, and a beautiful, brown-tressed maiden, his cousin, introduced to us under the charming name of Miss Bonnybel Vane.

Mr. Cooke perceives clearly, and his plot is well laid and closely connected throughout, bringing the separate details into close union, preserving the natural sequence of events as they occur in our actual lives. Thus his novel is a consistent and unique portraiture of the society, and characteristic features of an anti-revolutionary age, as modified by the customs, opinions and passions of a peculiar locality.

The tale of "Henry St. John, Gentleman," opens upon a beautiful May morning in the year 1724. After having been favored with an agreeable glimpse of a country school-house of the period, and introduced to two charming juvenites, Master Paul Effingham and Miss Beatrice Waters, known as "*Blossom*," for whom the young gentleman confesses a tender passion—the reader is carried to Williamsburg, in company with a motly and excited crowd, bent upon witnessing what proved to be "the last vice-regal entrance" ever beheld in Virginia. The scene is admirably described. It *lives* upon the page, and is reproduced, with graphic effect to "the mind's eye."

On this day occurred a scene which we desired to copy as among the most spirited in the book, and which gives a perfect conception of the low, brutal, insolent nature of Governor Dunmore. But we find our space too limited and these "desirable extracts" too numerous through the book. We, therefore, earnestly commend the book to the perusal of our readers, and close with the fascinating picture describing the exquisite heroine of the story, Miss Bonnybel Vane:

"Bonnybel Vane is a sparkling, mischievous little maiden of about seventeen. She has a slender, but elegantly rounded figure, a clear white complexion, with two fresh roses blooming in her cheeks; red, pouting lips, large bright eyes of a deep violet, which seem ready to melt or fire under the long dusky lashes, and a profusion of light brown hair, as soft as silk.

"The face is oval, of that pure-blooded Norman type which fascinated the kings and princes of the middle ages, and led to so many bitter feuds and bloody wars. The beautiful, mischievous-looking head is placed upon a swan-like neck, and inclines toward one of the snowy shoulders.

"As to the expression of the girl's features, we cannot describe it. The brilliant violet eyes are ready to dance with merriment and mischief, or swim in the dews of feeling; the lips are mobile, prepared to contract, like crumpled rose-leaves, with demure amusement at some jest, or, half-parted, to express a world of pity and pathos. Bonnybel is a striking type of the woman of the South, as opposed to the pale, calm, statuesque beauty of more northern countries; she is brimful of feeling, of impulse, mischief, coquettish wildness; indeed, but for the impropriety of the illustration—

——"it sounds ill.
But there's no wrong at bottom—rather praise"—

we should say that she resembles a "thoroughbred" young race-horse of the most elegant proportions and the purest "blood."

She is clad in a pink dress, looped back with bows of ribbon, a close-fitting, square-cut bodice; and a fril of rich lace runs around the neck, and appears beneath the short sleeves, which leave the arms of the girl bare almost to the shoulders. She wears red coral bracelets clasped with gold, and her arms are of dazzling whiteness."

A gentleman was walking along the Birkenhead docks one day, when his attention was directed to the floating church. "Ah," he exclaimed, "I see it's High or Low Church, according to the state of the tide."

A doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears "Ah!" said he, 'tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium, and water."

The loom of life stops not while we are sleeping, but its web is abandoned. Only the patterns woven while awake are preserved.

The remedy for 2thake which will allevi8 all pain 4thwith, is Xtraction.

What lady of historic renown married a gardener and made him lose his situation? Eve.

A young lady, fond of dancing, traverses in the course of a season about four hundred miles. Yet no lady would think of walking that distance in six months.

Love is better than a pair of spectacles to make everything seem greater which is seen through it.

Madder colors red. This is the reason why the madder you get, the redder you grow.

A countryman, who saw for the first time a hooped skirt hanging at a shop door, called to ask, "what bird they kept in that cage."

What key opens the gate to misery? Whiskey.

The great rock upon [illegible] ich all our fortunes rise is "*rock the cradl*

[illegible] king until he has his stomach.

Our Homes.

"THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

We introduce to our readers this week "OUR HOMES," a new department, in which we hope to have in the future a more friendly and social intercourse with them, especially with the ladies, for they are, or should be, the ministering angels over every happy and well regulated home. And now if you wish to know about what we propose to talk, sit down patiently by our side and you shall hear as succeeding weeks may develope. The comforts, the necessities, the pleasures, the beauties, the conveniencies, the helps, the hindrances, the rights and the wrongs of *our homes*, with each and all form subjects of varied interest to claim our attention. And to this task we now address ourselves, hoping to meet the approval and encouragement of all who are fortunate enough to have a home, for we design to make THE TIMES *a home paper*.

A TASTE AND LOVE FOR THE BEAUT[illegible]

A taste and love for the beautiful will exhibit itself in "our homes" by the more comfortable and happier modes of living; the increased means of enjoyment, and a rational use of the blessings which God has spread over the earth—a more pleasing personal demeanor, higher graces of speech and manner, and a more correct performance of all social and christian duties.

We beg leave to introduce to our readers in our first talk with them in this department, the practical importance of this subject affecting the value of property and habits of the people.

Let the farmer increase the natural beauties of his farm by suitable ornamentation—let him adorn and embellish his house and grounds—let him have genial intercourse with his fellowmen, and practice in their presence the purest forms of politeness and good breeding—let him build neat school-houses, that shall give visible expression to pure and lofty thoughts—let him erect beautiful churches, and incorporate into their walls and towers and soaring spires, the spirit of piety and devotion. If the length of our column would allow, we could demonstrate that a small, dirty school-house, and a homely, ill-constructed church edifice, instead of being what such buildings ought to be—objects of taste and beauty, and helpers in the great work of human improvement—are positive injuries to society, because they lower and degrade and bring down to the level of animal desires and brutish instincts, the exalted idea of human intelligence, and the holy sentiment of religious hope and trust.

It is not without a purpose that learning has been represented to us under forms of transcendent beauty; with her seats fixed in pleasant places, by the side of sparkling fountains, and mid groves garlanded with roses and amaranth. It is not without a purpose that religion has been invested with pure and shining robes, crowned with glory, and with golden harps filling the courts of heaven with praise. It is not without a purpose that the earth has been beautifully formed and georgeously apparelled—diversified with hill and plain, mountain and valley, forest and prairie, lake and river, and singing brook—arrayed in robes of more than royal magnificence, forever changing, yet ever new, perfumed with the spices of Arabia, jeweled with dew drops brighter than the gems of Golconda, and performing its majestic revolutions in company with ten thousand glorious orbs,—

"Forever singing as they shine,
The hand that made us is divine."

Physical beauty is a power in the world before which the highest human intelligence bows in homage. Goodness has superior charms, virtue stronger attractions, and wisdom greater power, when moulded into forms of beauty and draped in the flowing robes of elegance and grace.

For this reason, because it is one of the essential elements of power, let the farmer cultivate and acquire a taste and love for all the bright and beautiful things of earth. Let him build handsome dwellings, neat school-houses, and beautiful churches; let him adorn and embellish the field and the road-side; let him multiply objects of grace and beauty, until the whole land glows and brightens in the light of a pure and exalted taste.

Then will his fields put on a richer vesture, and yield a more abundant harvest. Then will finer flocks and better herds feed in his pastures and lie in the shade of his woods and groves. Then will blither songs and words of lofty cheer mingle with the sounds of labor. Chords of sympathy will unite in one electric circle, whose continuity will never cease, the industry, the genius and the skill of all nations. Then the unity of the world's great Army of Occupation will be declared, the claims of universal brotherhood recognized, and humanity achieve its last and greatest triumph.

TO CURE BURNS.

Indian meal poultice covered over with young hyson tea, softened with warm water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not risen before, they will not after this is put on; and one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

RICH SHALL CAKE.

Three eggs; three table-spoonfuls of ditto of sugar; three cups of flour; one spoonful of essence of lemon, and half nutmeg; work these together, roll it thin in small cakes and bake.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Thoughts of the Closing Year.

BY ANNA M. BATES.

Fair Memory's bark, with rosy sails,
Floats o'er the stream of Thought to-day;
While Autumn spreads her golden veils
Over the hills away:
While vine and dropping leaf show zero
Beneath the sunshine's mantling gold—
I think of the departing year,
And of the friends of old.

I saw, what good deeds have I done?
I saw the May-time roses blow,
I saw the brooks of Summer run,
And now the leaves drop low;
And what great goodness have I wrought;
God kindly lengthened out my span,
That I might do, in deed and thought,
Kind acts to man.

But, wrapped in my inglorious ease,
I saw the precious time wear on,
Till floating now fast adown Time's seas
The year is almost gone!
Forgive me, Father, henceforth take
My heart and make it thine alone;
Each of my gilded idols shake,
Upon their lofty throne:
And lead me then, contrite and meek,
In paths 't is best for me to go,
Content the good of all to seek,
And learning Thee to know!

Prize Story.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Partizan Chief;

OR, THE SPECTRE of the SWAMP,

A Tale of South Carolina,

DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY ROLAND M. PAGE.

CHAPTER I.

Our scene opens in the midst of one of those almost interminable Swamps, for which the noble old State of South Carolina enjoys such a world-wide celebrity.

Beneath the tall trees the long moss grew in a luxuriance almost baffling a pen and ink description. The roots of trees, the knarled trunks of those which had yielded to the strength of the storm and been hurled to the ground, the decaying logs that had been piled, one upon the other, by the strength of mighty waters all were covered by this beautiful and verdant carpet, the long, swamp moss. In some parts the undergrowth was so thick that it would have been impossible for any animal larger than a cat to have forced its way through it, while, in other places, long, narrow, open spaces, very much resembling avenues, or extensive corridors, led the vision onward as if in search of an outlet, before being lost in the shadows beyond.

It was noon, the rays of a summer sun were endeavoring to force their way through the density of foliage over-head, but all in vain: a few, straggling sunbeams only, gained admittance, but these only served to render the scene more beautiful than ever, lighting upon the dark-green ground-work, and giving it a brilliant hue, as if composed of alternate sections of emerald and gold. Truly, it was a scene for the study of a painter.

The only animate objects to be seen were two men, clad in the coarse garb of woodmen.—The first one to whom your attention will be called, was about the medium height of men, but seemed much taller from the fact of the exceeding meagreness of his person. His eyes were keen and restive, seemingly, every where at the same time. His face unshaved, and his hair long and uncombed, for the stirring life of a backwoodsman, at that time, did not admit of too close attention to affairs of the toilet. His dress was exceedingly thread-bare, and not cleaner than was common, when the wearer was in the habit of lying for hours at a time, beneath a log in the swamp, or, making his bed in some stagnant pool, with only his head above the surface. Perhaps some reader may fancy it not to be *quite* as comfortable as a bed of down. If so, I certainly agree with them, but such was among the privations of those gallant men who fought, bled, and died, for the blessed liberty we now enjoy.

His companion was quite the reverse. His herculean frame was fleshy, even to corpulency, and as he lazily reclined beneath the broad-spreading branches of the cypress, he looked the very picture of an epicure, enjoying the most glorious ease. Like his companion, he was forty or thereabouts, but unlike him, he preserved a scrupulous neatness over his whole person. His hair hung from beneath his coon-skin cap as regularly as if it passed through the hands of a barber every morning. His heavy whiskers were evenly trimmed, and his coarse, home spun clothes as clean as circumstances would allow them to be kept.

He seemed unlike the other in many respects, instead of the restless eye and wandering look, *his* visual organs wore a calm, and dreamy expression. Indeed everything denoted them men of entirely different characters, but well suited to share together the perils and vicissitudes of the times. Their weapons were the long, heavy rifle, so destructive in the hands of the yeomanry of that period. Each also carried a long, sharp knife, which they used in preparing their food.

"I say, Lem," said the fleshy individual, at the same time cutting off a huge slice of cold bread and meat, "this is purty good fare, aint it, but I'm powerful tired of it?"

"Better be thankful," replied the other, "that we've got as good as this, *I* think this's purty good considerin' we've of'en had a plaguey site wuss, them's my sentiments."

"Yes," replied the first speaker, "I do remember when we didn't hev as good, but still, we happen to find whar its been ever, an' most ... put in ... made their appearse ... where our two friends had so recently been reclining.

That they were a lawless set, could be seen by the brutal expression of their countenances, wild, ungovernable look of their eyes. Their arms were good, but one of them, who appeared to be their leader, wore better arms and accoutrements than the others, his rifle was richly mounted with silver, four elegantly finished pistols stuck in his belt, and a heavy sabre hung at his side. Still, though wearing better clothes, he showed himself to be one of them, a poor person, tolerably shrewd, who had managed, since the commencement of the war, to raise himself a little above the rest, but he was of the common herd, and his weapons and dress were plundered. He threw himself where the rotund person of Snipes had so lately sat, while the rest seated themselves around him, as if waiting for him to speak.

"My men," said he, addressing them, "Most of you know the news brought by Morton to-day. Gates has been licked like thunder, and his men are flyin' every way, trying not to be cut down, like dogs as they are. We needn't be afraid o' the Swamp Fox, for he's out o' men, an' ammernition too, and can't do no harm for some time yet. The Game Cock of Catawba, has crowed his last, and we are now masters of all South Carliny. What must we do?"

During this short summary of affairs, the corpulent Snipes, and wary Mokers had each become interested listeners, the news of Gates' defeat had not before reached them, and in their anxiety to catch every word as it fell from the lips of the speaker, they almost crept forth from their concealment, but when he ceased they were reminded of their danger of being discovered, and drew back again.

"Well Joe," said a rough looking fellow, with but one eye, "I am for our having our share of the spiles, we've bin doin' nothin' long enuff, an' I say lets go to work rite off, its high time we war."

A cheer of approval followed, showing that all fully agreed with him.

"You all seem to be purty well made up as to one thing," said the first speaker, "that is, that we must have blood and plunder, we're not in check as we was afore Cornwallis thrashed the continentals. We can now do jes' as we please, arter we git that d—d Elliott o' the way. Simpson and Mallet are on the hunt for his camp, an' I spect to know 'fore sun-down whar it is. We'll hev all our men ready by mid-night, an' then we'll giv' 'em thunder."

"Jes' shoot who you please, but leave Lem Mokers fur me," said one-eyed Mark Trapner.

"Don't enny of you kill the Capin'," said Joe Silman, their leader, "leave him fur me."

"Want to git him out o' the way," said a third, a dirty, ill-looking fellow, named Toby Smith.

"Well, kill who you want, but leave that d—d big bellied Snipes fur me, he's allers rollin himself arter me while I'm scoutin', I've chawed a bullet fur him long ago."

"Have everything reddy boys," said Silman, "to march arter the scrimmage with Elliott, fur arter that's over, an' I've 'tended to a little private affair of my own, I'm gwine to take you all an' jine Capin Gordon's company of Tory horse."

After a few more words, as to general affairs, they separated to give notice to their comrades to make arrangements for their departure.

After all were completely out of sight and hearing, Snipes descended from the tree, just as Mokers, dirtier than ever, crawled out from beneath the log.

"'Pears as if," was Snipe's first remark, "they want to pay pertickerler 'tention to us two."

"Yes," was the reply, "but I'd like to ketch that confounded, low life cuss, Mark Trapner, pintin that shootin' iron of his'n at me. I'd soon give him a dose from Betsy Brown, here," at the same time lightly tapping his rifle, "that 'ould cure him o' his cussed meanness."

"I hate terrible bad to dirty Molly Slip," said Snipes, referring to his bright rifle, "by shootin' sich an allfired cuss as Toby Smith, but I'm goin' to put a dose o' cold lead in him."

With these humane resolutions, they wended their way toward the camp, for the purpose of acquainting their leader, with the news they had so opportunely heard, and a few minutes thereafter, the place they had occupied, was silent as the grave, the soft wind stirring the foliage so gently as to be scarcely audible.

CHAPTER III.

Let us accompany the weary scouts to the camp of their command. Having proceeded for a considerable distance through the swamp's intricate passes they finally reached an open area, devoid of trees, on the far side of which ran a dull, murky stream, then there arose before them a thicket of laurel, perfectly impervious. Pausing by the banks of the stream, Lem placed his fingers to his mouth, and gave a peculiar whistle. It was responded to by one equally shrill, and they then continued their progress. Leaping the narrow stream, they threw themselves flat down, much to the disparagement of Snipes' clothes, and worried their way beneath the stubborn vines.

Perhaps the reader may wonder at this extreme caution, and wish to know if the camp was not more easy of access by some other route.

The reason was this. Both the scouts knew from what had been said that the scouts of Silman were searching for their rendesvous, and knowing that the two he had named were ... with the swamp, they were in all ... at every turn. They were now before a slight elevation, beyond which nothing could be seen: this they quickly ascended, and then what a sight met their view; but they were familiar with it, and you are not, dear reader, so I will endeavor to give you a description as graphic as possible.

Like stately columns in some old cathedral, stood the towering cypresses, and from their branches, hung clustered moss, like trophy-banners in the baronial halls of olden time.—There, too, stood gigantic pines, and up almost every trunk crept the muscadine or clinging parasite, while the evergreen wateroak, and greener laurel, and still greener olive, gave beauty to the grandeur of the picture. Stranger than these were the men. They were a motley crowd in mien and manner, some were sleeping, some were engaged in sports, others were cleaning their arms, while their horses, those noble animals who had borne them through the thickest of many a fight, were quietly cropping the herbage at the extreme outer edge of the encampment.

Their position was well chosen. It was so well fortified by nature, that the handfull of men now occupying it, could have made it good against desperate odds. No tent was visible, officers and men alike shared the open air as their tent, their saddle as their pillow, and their blanket, were they so fortunate as to possess one, as their couch; thus they laid themselves down, and in case of a sudden march, they were able to move at a moment's warning.

With the men who served under the chief of the partizans, and his subordinates, it was no uncommon thing to march through the dead of night, with *them*, the order of things was reversed. They slept during the day, and in the night made rapid marches, fording deep rivers, and falling upon and cutting up the enemy ere they were aware, they regained the saddle, and were again upon the march. But this digression has gone too far already, and I must resume.

The two faithful scouts approached a young man, who, with folded arms, and air of deep meditation was walking backwards and forwards on the green sward.

He was young, not being over twenty two, his height rather above the medium, and his form, the very beau ideal of compact symmetry. His eyes were a dark grey, and chestnut-colored locks hung about his finely formed head; his forehead was broad and high, denoting a man of cultivated intellect. His features were regular, and their expression firm, all giving evidence of the strength of character that reigned supreme within.

"Well Mokers," said Earnest Elliott, for he it was, "and you too Snipes, what news have you? anything of importance? your countenances betoken something unusual."

"Yes sir," replied Lem, "we have got news of consider'ble importance."

"Well, what is it? are the regulars getting more impertinent, or the Tories stronger?"

"None of these sir," was Lem's reply, "but Cornwallis an' his red-coats hav whipped Gates' army."

"Possible!" exclaimed the young man, perfectly thunderstruck. "Do you speak the truth?"

"Sartin he does," replied Snipes. "The Continentals was cut all into hash."

"And the noble De Kalb, he surely must have been there. Were his regulars defeated?"

"Yes," was the reply of Lem, "they bore the blunt of the fight, he was killed."

"Worse and worse, Gates defeated and De Kalb killed. Oh! how dark is South Carolina's cause, but no! her sons must be up and doing, Marion still remains."

"Yes'ir," replied Lem, "Marion's alive but powerful weak."

"Have you heard of him too?" enquired the young commander.

"Sartin we hev, but his men are all away frum him in different places."

"Then," was Elliott's reply, "I am going immediately to join him. The Tories will be abroad, like wolves to feed upon the slain, and he'll be after them with a sharp sword."

"That's the best thing to do," said Lem, whose advice was always received by Elliott, "fur a parcel of 'em intend to surprise us to-night."

"'Tis not so easy to surprise Marion's men," was his reply. "Who commands them?"

"A Tory scoundrel named Silman, who after he whips you, is goin' to jine Gordon."

"He'll be slightly mistaken when he tries to surprise us. I should be glad to remain here, and show them how we do such, but it would throw us considerably behind, in searching Marion, and he badly needs every one of us. We march at mid-night."

"I'd like powerful well," said Snipes, "fur us to stay an' giv' 'em cussed Tories a few Whig bullets, but I reckin its best as you say."

"How many men have they got?" again asked the Captain.

"I do' no' zactly," replied Lem, "but I reckin not less than forty."

"Have they found out our rendesvouz yet?" again asked Ernest Elliott.

"No sir," Lem answered, "but they're lookin' for it right now."

"If they find it, what time will they attack us?" asked Elliott.

"Not 'fore mid-night, they can't git their men together 'fore that time."

"Well then," replied Ernest, "my plan is to march to join Marion, one hour before that time, it is just sunset, have the men ready, and we will march in four hours."

"And then," said Snipes, "when they come they'll find a warm bed, but nobody in it."

"Yes, we must leave them far in the rear, we must reach Marion by noon to-morrow."

Then he gave orders for his horse to be saddled, and telling Lem to keep a sharp lookout, and have the men in readiness, he approached a beautiful, black steed, and vaulting lightly into the saddle, he rode away.

"He's the clear grit," enthusiastically remarked Lem, as he followed Ernest with his eye.

"That he is," responded Snipes, in an equally enthusiastic manner. "None of ye, stuck-up-fellers what don't keer fur thar company, but *he* likes every man of us."

These remarks showed the spirit with which Ernest Elliott had inspired all his men, it showed that though youthful, and commanding men, who were much older than himself, his courage, and kindness, had won their deepest regard.

Soldiers invarably love their commander, when he shows that he has confidence in them; and when he asks for, and attentively receives their opinion, it shows that he does not consider them as so many brutes, obliged to do his bidding, but as *men*, whose advice is worthy of, and deserves his consideration.

Lem and Snipes gave orders for all the men to be on the lookout for scouts, and had every sound hushed, and every thing still as death. Then each took their rifle, and started out in different directions, to watch for any of the enemy's scouts, who might be near.

But in vain, their desire to pull the trigger upon their enemy was not gratified, they saw nothing but the same almost endless succession of tree and bushes, pine, oak, laurel, and the cypress. They heard not the cautious step of the scout, but in its stead, they heard the screams of the panther, the howls of the wolf, and the occasional plunge of the alligator, into the stagnant pools of the swamp.

They returned at last, and then reclined patiently on the ground, while awaiting the return of their commander.

CHAPTER IV.

The mother of Ernest Elliott had died when he was only seven years of age, and he had been, for the most of the time, since that event, residing in the family of Mr. Gordon, an Englishman by birth, who had married his mother's sister.

Of his father he knew little, he had always heard that he had lost his life by shipwreck, while returning from a visit to England, he knew no more.

In his aunt's family there was Mr. Gordon, her husband, a proud man, and the guardian of Ernest. The aunt, a kind, sweet-dispositioned, gentle woman, and their two children. Arthur, the oldest, was about one year Ernest's senior, he was, like his father, proud and overbearing, between whom and Ernest there never existed much friendship, and he was often guilty of acts of petty tyranny over Ernest, while a boy, but the latter always treated his taunting words, and mean actions, with a cool indifference that only provoked the boy to hating him worse than ever.

When the war broke out they remained neutral for some time, but Arthur afterwards espoused the cause of the King, while Ernest rallied under the banner of the colonies. Eva, the youngest, a sweet girl of seventeen, was just the reverse of the other. She was gentle, and affectionate in her nature, and loved her brother, notwithstanding his many bad traits. She treated her cousin as if he were her brother, for the long time they had dwelt together, and the kind attention with which he had always treated her, made Eva almost regard him as such. He had always resided in this household, seldom visiting the splendid estate left him by his mother. Mr. Go... attended to its affairs, and left him a ... hearted, noble-minded, generous youth, ... flowers with Eva, ride on horseback ... her, or, as suited him better than all else, pore over some favorite book. It may be thought that such close companionship, would ... warmer feelings than brother's ..., but no, Eva was to him a sister, a pu... sister, for as such he always regarded ...

Having given s... of this former history to properly understand all that is to follow, we will resume where ... left off.

After having p... about one mile, he reached the ... road and then cantered briskly on. In the ... half an hour, he arrived at the entrance to an avenue of gigantic pines, leading to the ... residence of Mr. Walmore, the fortunate possessor of "Pine Grove" and the adjoining estate.

Through this avenue he made his way, and soon reached the elegant ... which was his destination. The house was large, built of brick, and according to the massive ... of the time.

But he did not stop to consider the exterior of the mansion, it was the interior for which he cared, and throwing his bridle to a servant that appeared, he quickly ascended the broad steps, and was soon within the cheerful family parlor. The occupants were three in number, a fine looking gentleman of forty or thereabouts, a kind, gentle looking lady, a few years younger, but the third demands more particular attention.

It was a young lady, not yet having seen eighteen summers, but who was nevertheless a model of loveliness, her form was mature, beautifully rounded, and nobly proportioned. Her face was fair as the delicate lily, beautifully ... with the modest rose. Her features were exquisitely chiseled, and hair whose elon folds were gracefully arranged upon her small, intellectual-looking head, and her eyes, those glorious orbs, th... soul, the type of intellect, ... black, and lustrous, addi... her face.

The three, dear readers, who I have just presented for your favorable notice, were Mr. and Mrs. Walmore, and Kate, their only child.

After the usual courtisies being exchanged, as if it was one of the family who had entered, tea was announced, and Ernest was invited to partake of their hospitality. He accepted the invitation, and offering his arm to the fair Kate, with an easy grace that showed him to be as polite in the parlor, as he was courageous in the field, the party adjourned to the tea-table.

It may seem strange to the reader, that in the midst of those troublous times, when armed bands were constantly pillaging and burning every house in their way, that Mr. Walmore, should remain in peaceful security, his person unharmed, and property unplundered, the reason was this:—He had never openly espoused either side, and each of the contending parties were anxious to conciliate him into their ranks, he was wealthy, they wanted his money, he was influential, and they wanted the wavering men in his immediate neighborhood, who would espouse his side; thus both combattants yielded him more respect than was allotted to any other private citizen.

But he did nothing to show any preference for, or pledge himself to, any party; consequently, he allowed British, Tory, and Whig officers to visit his house, and any of either side, who stopped at Pine Grove, provided they acted as gentlemen, were sure to be treated well. During the course of conversation round the table, Captain Elliott casually remarked that his command was to march in a few hours, the hitherto joyous Kate turned slightly pale at this announcement, and try as much as she would to shake off the desponding look that settled on her countenance, she found it was a complete failure. Mr. Walmore deeply depreciated the necessity of his leaving, adding that since he had been with them the family circle had been more cheerful than ever before, while Kate was in better spirits than for many a day.

"However much," was Ernest's reply to his kind words, "However much I might wish to remain in such pleasant company, still, the duty is imperative that calls me away."

"Have you received orders to the effect that you must march immediately?"

"No sir, I have received no orders, but it is to seek, and join my commander that I go."

"And may I ask," said Mr. Walmore, "the cause of your sudden resolution?"

"Certainly sir," Ernest replied, "It is no secret that Cornwallis has totally defeated the Continentals—and I go, because Marion will wish to remedy the evil as much as possible, and will soon be abroad with all the men he can raise."

A keen observer of nature, upon seeing the start of surprise, and look of pain, with which Mr. Walmore received this intelligence, would have been at no loss to know his real feelings, that however neutral he appeared, he was with the colonies at heart.

"You think Marion will be after them soon, do you?" he asked.

"Yes, if not now in pursuit of some of them," was his reply.

'Twas near ten o'clock before Ernest arose to depart, and he was then accompanied to the entrance by Kate, where for another half hour, they stood conversing sweetly. The moon was slightly veiled by a few persistent clouds, but this light, softened as it was, only rendered more beautiful the whole scene.

With such a moon shining down upon them, such a calmness in all around, such a holy stillness pervading the whole atmosphere, was it any wonder that their thoughts should turn upon love, or is it any wonder that, when she told him to come again as soon as possible, he promised to do so, adding that when the war was ended they might be free from any more separation, and feeling her soft hand tremble in his own he added, "Kate, dear Kate, will you be mine? when this long, cruel, bloody war comes to an end, will you share the love of one whose being is wrapped up in you?" His only answer was a renewed trembling of the hand, and he was happy. Just then he noticed that her gaze was directed towards the pines, and he turned to see the cause, the action saved his life, for at that instant a bullet whistled past his head, the sharp crack of a rifle followed, and Kate, with a scream, staggered, and would have fallen, but for being caught in the arms of her lover, who bore her, seemingly lifeless, quickly into the house.

RETURN OF THE WABASH.

The United States steam frigate Wabash arrived at New York on Friday, from a cruise of nearly twenty months in the Mediterranean. The Wabash, upon sailing in May, 1858, was detained some time in the Gulf, in consequence of reported outrages upon American vessels by British men-of-war. This over, she proceeded to her principal mission, which was to give attention to an outrage which had occurred to an American at Jaffa, on the coast of Syria, not having been punished by the Turkish authorities. Under the advice of the American minister, Col. James Williams, of Tennessee, the authorities of Beyrout were compelled to bring the criminals to speedy justice, and before the Wabash left Beyrout four out of five of the criminals had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life, for their participation in the affair.

Pending the war between France and Sardinia on the one hand and Austria on the other, and when all Italy was consequently in a ferment, the Wabash was instructed to confine her movements to the shore of those disturbed [illegible] she might afford protection [illegible] rests and American citi-

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Terms.—Single subscriber, $2 per year, in advance; clubs of ten and over, $1 50, each. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for. Specimen copies sent gratis, on application. Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT.

☞ Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

Christmas.

This number of THE TIMES is issued in advance of its date to enable us to enjoy the Christmas holidays. It will also serve as a specimen for our patrons and friends to use in soliciting new subscribers.

George William Curtis.

This man has for a season laid aside his pen, and turned Abolition lecturer of the "most straightest sect." He was the speaker at the late attempted opposition mass meeting in Philadelphia, when a few hundred met *in* the Hall and several thousand *outside*. His subject was—"The present aspect of the slavery question"—of a character most rabid and inflamatory, in which he enveighed against the Fugitive Slave Law, the Supreme Court, the South, the Constitution, everything.

Our Southern readers, who have been in the habit of seeing his name displayed in large type, as novelist in some of the Northern papers, will know how to appreciate his writings hereafter.

No Speaker.

Such is the stereotyped expression of the daily papers, "No speaker elected." Our latest report gives the proceedings of Tuesday, 20th of December. The fifteenth ballot gave Sherman, 110, Boteler, 15, M'Clernand, 25, Davis, 14, Scattering, 34. Whole number of votes, 226, necessary to choice, 114.

The sixteenth ballot gave Sherman, 109, Boteler, 38, M'Clernand, 28, Scattering, 18. Whole number of votes ,223, necessary to a choice, 112. Mr. Sherman lacked three votes of an election.

The Charleston Merchants.

We commend the movement of the Charleston Merchants as prudent and wise. The following is the card they have published to the Merchants of the South and South-west, dated December 12th:

We, the undersigned, importers and jobbers in the city of Charleston, in view of the present excited state of the country, deem it proper to bring to the notice of the interior merchants the claims we have to their patronage and custom. The majority of us have been long established in business, and, from our experience, are well acquainted with the wants of this section of country. All of us hold sentiments in common on the agitating question of the day—slavery; and all of us desire, as far as practicable, to become commercially independent of the North.—We have no desire to underrate the energy and enterprise of the merchants of Northern cities, but we claim to be able to supply goods in our respective lines, on as favorable terms, both as to price and credit, as the merchants of any city in the Union. We have facilities for obtaining goods from Europe not surpassed by any, and our importations from abroad are very large, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, circulated by those who have no knowledge of what they affirm, or who use interest prompt them to mislead.

American goods we obtain from the manufacturer on as favorable terms as any jobbing merchants of the Northern cities. Why then should we not be able to sell on as favorable terms as others?

We are able and determined to do so, and all we ask of you is, to try this market, lay aside the prejudice—for it is only a prejudice—that your customers prefer goods from New York to those from Charleston, and build up and encourage your own merchants and your own merchants. If we cannot do what we profess, you will be subjected to very little inconvenience, for opportunities of leaving by railway or steamer are offered every twelve hours.

Our stocks will be completed by 1st February next and its remains to be seen how many of those who have heretofore purchased all their goods in Northern cities will give Charleston a trial this spring.

Signed by wholesale dealers, representing sixteen branches of trade.

Arms For Volunteer Companies.

In many parts of the State Volunteer companies are forming, and applying to the Governor for arms. In reply to the demand, the Governor has written a letter, saying it is out of his power to comply with the requests for the modern improved rifle, as there is not one gun of that description at his disposal. He says "fifteen hundred flint and steel rifles and some two thousand flint and steel muskets, together with a small number of pistols and cannon, are the only fire arms now to be found in our armories, and these, for all practical purposes, may be considered as almost useless. With such weapons our troops could not face those armed with the modern rifle."

He has made a requisition upon the Secretary of War for two thousand long range rifles, but the Secretary refuses to furnish them.—The Governor says, however, there will be due the State early in the coming year, four hundred and twenty muskets, and if we receive our quota of rifles, about two hundred of them.—This, the Governor says, is the condition of the State with reference to arms for our defence, and he has no power by law to improve it.—The letter needs no comment.

Mecklenburg Military.

The citizens of Mecklenburg County, in this State, seem to be thoroughly aroused upon the military subject. The Democrat of the 24th, says "the Cavalry Company has been organized. This will make three Companies for Charlotte, and indicates that the hornets' nest region is preparing to sting when the time comes. All who can possibly make it convenient should join one or the other of these companies—property-holders and slaveholders, and all, ought to encourage military organizations by their membership, and if they can't muster let them contribute liberally to uniform those who are unable to uniform themselves. Those who have horses can be accommodated under Capt. Harrison, and those who have none can take it afoot under Capt. Bryce or Capt. Owens.—Preachers, doctors and lawyers are enrolling themselves for duty."

A LECTURE.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. W. R. Hunter will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association on Friday night (30th Dec.,) at 7 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church. Subject—"*The superiority of the teachings of the Bible over all systems of false religion.*"

The public generally are invited to attend. As the lecture is free to all a collection will be taken up to aid Mr. Hunter in behalf of the sunday school cause, and as he expects to labor for some months in our State we hope our citizens will manifest their appreciation of his efforts by a liberal donation.

Although Mr. Hunter is already favorably known among us as a public speaker, we take the liberty of inserting the following notice of the above lecture from a southern exchange.

* * "Mr. Hunter delivered an able and interesting lecture on "the superiority of the teaching of the Bible over all systems of false Religion," and drew a vivid contrast between the blessings attendant on a Divine Revelation and the degradation of Heathenism. Altogether it was a chaste and eloquent discourse, replete with sound arguments in vindication of our Holy Religion from the foul aspersions of infidel Writers. He was listened to with profound attention during the hour thus occupied."

The University.

The Trustees of the University met on the 19th, in Raleigh and elected Rev. A. D. Hepburn of Harrisonburg, Va., to the Professorship of Rhetoric, Logic and Metaphysics, and the Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., (of the N. C. Conference) Professor of History and Elocution. We understand that Dr. Deems will not accept the tendered Professorship.

Baron Rothschild.

We see announced, as among the arrivals by the Persia, one of the celebrated house of Rothschild. As the visit to our country of this important personage, who may be said to a certain degree to control the political affairs of European Governments, has been unattended by any of the pomp and parade which usually accompany the movements of great men, some curiosity begins to be felt respecting the motive or object of his visit. The Philadelphia *Ledger* is inclined to the opinion, that it is with a view to the opening of a new field of operation for their superabundant capital, which having overflowed the requirement or the credit of the monarchies of the old world, now seeks investments in our republican securities. If this be the fact, the addition of the millions of money which the Rothschilds could put in circulation in this country would give a new impluse to trade, and materially benefit the whole country; for instead of helping despots to raise armies and build ships for one another's destruction, it would be employed in unlocking the rich treasures of our country and pouring them into the lap of commerce. Thus far the business of that house with this country and its securities has been comparatively small.—They have esteemed our government loans too insecure, and our railroad stocks too small, or too speculative and fluctuating. They have negotiated the loans of crowned heads to the amount of millions, resting on no more solid basis than the honor of some bankrupt government. For England, with its debt of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, they have been chief government agents at most important and critical times. For France they have at times done much in this way, under a half dozen different dynasties, just to keep stocks up and what they had from being swept away. In Austria they have been everything more potent than sovereigns; yet themselves compelled to sustain tottering governments by taking loans to keep things going. Meantime they have despised the growing wealth of this country, which has not exhibited itself in crown jewels or costly palaces, or immense retinues of servants, or of soldiers, but in careful re-investments, railroads, telegraphs, and broad acres, subdued by the hand of industry, to supply the world with cotton and with grains.

It is hinted, however, in some circles, that the visit being so soon after the Harper's Ferry foray, he has come over to calculate the probability of a disunion, and the possibility of making a contract with one of the sides.

Arrest of Worth.

Rev. Daniel Worth, the abolition preacher who has been preaching for a number of years in Guilford, Randolph and Chatham counties, was taken by the Sheriff of Guilford county on Friday, Dec. 23d, and committed for trial the next day. The charges were preaching against slavery and circulating incendiary publications. They were both sustained, and he was committed for trial at the next regular term of the Superior Court.

DEATH OF HON. LYNN BOYD.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 21 December, published a telegraphic dispatch, announcing the death on Sunday of the Hon. Lynn Boyd of Kentucky, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, for years a preminent member of that body, and, at his death, Lieutenant-Governor elect of Kentucky

To Correspondents.

WYTHE GRAY—Your Charlestown letter was one day too late for last paper; its news, therefore, is too old for this. Please accept our thanks for your kind attention, and shall be pleased to hear from you again.

HUGH—"To My Friend Sally," received.

F. A. W.—We are much pleased with your poems, and shall be pleased to hear from you as often as you shall find it convenient to write.

CARRIE HAUSER—Your letter is to hand, but we cannot make room for it this week.

GEORGE W. COTHRAN—Your letter of the 17th Dec. is received, enclosing another contribution to the "Literary."

☞ Our correspondents to whom we should have written private letters will please bear with us. Getting up our new volume has claimed every minute of our time.—We will write soon. Wishing all our correspondents a Happy New Year, we send them greeting, this first number of the new volume.

The Lumpkin, Ga., *Palladium* has been sold by its former editor to Messrs. Bright & Wright. The Palladium has been an interesting paper, and we hope its pages in the future may continue *bright* and *right*.

The first half of life is spent in longing for the second; the second in regretting the first.

MARRIED.

In Charleston, on the 11th December, Mr. C. L. HAYWOOD and Mrs. H. HAYWOOD.

In Charleston, on the 13th December, Mr. JOHN W. SMITH, of London, England, and Mrs. MARGARET MANNS, of South Carolina.

In Beaufortville, S. C., on the 29th November, Mr. T. W. ALLEN, of Abbeville C. H., to Miss S. C. MCCALLUM.

On the 14th December, Mr. JOSIAH COGGINS, Jr., of Edenton, and Miss SALLIE JONES, of Hillsboro.

In Anson county, on the 8th December, Mr. N. A. MYERS and Miss SUSAN GALLAGHER.

In Caroline county, Va., on the 15th December, Mr. T. W. BRYANT and Miss REBECCA J. HALL, of Richmond co., N. C.

In Washington, N. C., on the 19th December, Capt. D. GARDNER and Miss MARTHA SATTERTHWAITE.

On the 20th December, Mr. J. B. WEBB McNAIRY, of Guilford co., and Miss JULIA A MOORE, of Rockingham co.

On the 20th December, Mr. GILMER P. WRIGHT, and Miss JUDAH ASHE, all of Rockingham co.

On the 7th December, Mr. WM. P. QUESENBERY and Miss MARY J. RICE, all of King George co., Va.

On the 1st December, Mr. RICHARD E. NEIGHBS and Miss SARAH CASADAY, all of Halifax co., Va.

On the 1st December, Mr. WILLIAM FRANKLIN and Miss VIRGINIA WALKER, all of Hanover co., Va.

On the 1st December, Mr. ALPHEUS M. HOLSTEAD and Miss MARY F. MCNDEN, all of Princess Anne co., Va.

On the 1st December, Mr. J. HANSOME ADAMS of Lynchburg, Va., and Miss MARY A. PATTERSON, of Appomattox co., Va.

On the 1st December, Mr. THOMAS B. HORTON, of Campbell, and Miss VIRGINIA H. SOMERVILLE, of Amherst co., Va.

On the 7th December, Dr. WM. G. MICKS and Mrs. ELIZA J. BEATTY, both of Clinton, N. C.

On the 5th December, Mr. THOMAS LOWRY, of Burke to Miss M. A. OWEN, of Macon co.

On the 15th December, Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, of Cherokee, and Miss ELIZABETH BOYER, of Macon co.

On the 15th December, Mr. C. W. BRADSHAW and Miss LUCY A. HARRIS, all of Concord.

On the 15th December, Mr. ABEL WILSON and Miss MARY CASS, all of Wilkes co.

DIED.

In McConnellsville, S. C., on the 14th December, Mr REUBEN MCCONNELL, aged 61 years.

In Caldwell county, on the 5th December, Mrs. BURNETT, wife of John Burnett.

In Salisbury, on the 13th December, Mr. J. H. JENKINS, aged 45 years.

In Chapel Hill, on the 21st November, Mrs. MARY A., wife of Mr. CALVIN SMITH, aged 23 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 29th November, Mrs. IDEY M., wife of Mr. J. M. RAMSEUR, aged 37 years.

In Rowan county, on the 26th inst., Miss MARY MCLAUGHLIN aged 67 years.

In Washington, N. C., on the 18th December, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of John Pillicy, aged 39 years.

In this place on the 24th December, CHARLES B. CULLER, aged 17 years.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of Greensborough Division, No. 6, Sons of Temperance, held on the 21st December, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An allwise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, our beloved brother CHARLES B. CULLER, who a few weeks ago was in our midst with buoying hopes and promises, which, before realized, were forever blighted by the chilling hand of death; Therefore,

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss we have sustained, we bow with meekness and resignation to the immutable decree of him who inflicts the heavy blow.

Resolved, That we offer our deepest sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; and that they be published in the *Patriot and Times*.

WM. D. THOTTER, }
WM. L. BEVAN, } Com.
G. L. MACKLEY, }

COMMERCIAL.

New York Market.

DECEMBER 22.—Cotton quiet and easier, middling uplands 11¾@11¾cts; ½c; flour dull. Southern $5 35@5 75 ₱ bbl; wheat quiet. Southern white $1 41@1 55 ₱ bus; corn declining, new white 60@63 ₱ bus; spirits turpentine steady, and market generally unchanged; rice steady.

Wilmington Market.

DECEMBER 18.—Turpentine, sales of 681 bbls at $2 65 for yellow dip, $2 12 for virgin, and $1 65 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs; spirits, sales of 100 bbls at 40½cts ₱ gal; rosin, sales of 687 bbls No. 1 at $1 20, $1 50 and $1 90 ₱ bbl; tar, sales of 50 bbls at $2 25 ₱ bbl; cotton, sales of 50 bales low to strict middling at 10½, 10¼ and 10¾cts., of 35 bales middling at 10¾cts., and of 70 bales at 10¾cts for good middling and 10¾cts for middling fair.

Charleston Market.

DECEMBER 21.—Cotton, there was a very good demand for this article to-day, which resulted in the sale of upwards of 2,700 bales, at full prices, 11½c.

New Orleans Market.

DECEMBER 20.—Sales of cotton to-day 6,500 bales middling at 10¾@11c. As an evidence of the falling off in the sugar crop the present season, the returns from two hundred and fifty plantations, yielding last year 19,000 hhds., a crop this year of 7,760 hhds.

Mobile Market.

DECEMBER 20.—Sales of cotton to-day 3,000 bales middlings at 10¾c. Freights on cotton to Liverpool ½@17-32d; to Havre 1¼c. Exchange on N. York ½@¾ ₱ cent. prem.; sterling exchange 7⅝@8¼.

Baltimore Market.

DECEMBER 21.—Flour, Howard street and Ohio $5 55; wheat, white $1 20@1 38, red $1 15@1 25; corn, white 73@77c, yellow 80@83c; ba[illegible]; mess pork $16; [illegible] pork $10 50.

Greensboro Market.

Reported expressly for The Times, by Cole & Amis.

DECEMBER 23.—Bacon 12@15c, beef 4@5c, beeswax 25c, bunter 20c, coffee 12@15c candles, tallow 20@25c, adamantine 28@30c, sperm 40@45c; corn 75c, meal 75c, chickens 10@15c, eggs 10c, feathers 40c, flour $5@6, flaxseed 80c; hides, green 5c, dried 10c; hay 85c, lard 12½@15c, molasses [illegible] 1oc, nails 6@7c, oats 35c; peas, yellow 75c, white 80c; pork $8, rags 2½c, rice 8c, salt $2 25@2 50; sugar, brown 10@12½c, loaf 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 15c; tallow 12½@15c, wheat 80c@$1, wood 25@30c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON—*Gentlemen*: Your Oxygenated Bitters should be better known in the western country, for we have among us thousands who are suffering from dyspepsia. I feel that I am indebted to your Bitters for my recovery from this awful disease. My habits at this time were sedentary; and my complaint was aggravated by too close confinement. I despaired of relief, and considered myself a hopeless dyspeptic. I concluded to try the Oxygenated Bitters, and a wise conclusion it proved to be. I have taken in all four bottles, and I am cured. Although rather a small man, my present weight is 160 pounds. Your bitters need only to be known to have a very extensive sale in this section of the country. Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. J. B. MCKNIGHT.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, '58. *Ill. St. Ag. Home Journ.*

EVERY READER OF THE TIMES, WILL please notice the advertisement descriptive of Mr. STARR' Pictorial Family Bible, and send for the printed catalogue of all his illustrated works. To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books, he would say, that he presents a scheme for money-making far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured and directed, allowing a very liberal per centage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TIMES has an *extensive circulation throughout the South and Southwest, and is an excellent medium for advertising. A few select advertisements only will be admitted, as it is only a few feet and inches, and no room for much advertising. In favor of advertisers desiring one or twelve months, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made. Able efforts are constantly on the number of subscribers, the circulation will be increased until 5,000, and a correspondingly. Special Notices will be charged double the above rates.*

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE: A MONTHLY ORGAN OF LITERATURE AND CRITICISM, will be devoted to free discussion of all topics properly embraced in the range of a magazine, and will be published in Charleston, S. C., on the first of each month.

It is designed to meet a commonly felt want, and to give utterance and circulation to the manliest doctrines and sentiments of the educated mind of the South especially, and to promote, in its sphere, the progress of a sound American Literature, free from party shackles or individual prejudices.

The Work will be supplied at $5 per annum, payable in advance, or 25 cents by numbers. Specimen copies will be sent free of postage to applicants who remit conveniently to it any agency, on forwarding to "Russell's Magazine" of $1 postage stamps. jan7-tf

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, is one of the cheapest publications in the country. Two volumes a year are published, each volume containing at least 500 pages, in neat style, with fine cover and advertising sheet. The two volumes will be furnished for only $5 for the year 1859. Clubs remitting us $15 to one letter, will be entitled to six copies.

THE MESSENGER will, as heretofore, present its readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, criticisms, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects. The editorial and critical department will continue under the charge of Jno. R. Thompson, Esq. The business department is conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications of a business nature must be addressed.

MACFARLANE, FERGUSSON & CO.,
jan7-tf Cor. Bank and 12th Sts., Richmond, Va.

DAGUERREAN APPARATUS FOR SALE.—I have for sale on reasonable terms, an excellent Camera, with all other necessary apparatus for a daguerrean gallery. Apply to

jan7-1w W. C. A. FREERICHS.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are wanted in every section of the United States to circulate Scott's large type quarto Bible, for family use, entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE, illustrated with about One Thousand Engravings. Send for a copy and try it.

This is an elegant book for a father to present to his family. It is destined, if we can form an opinion from the notices of the press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become the Family Bible of the American people.

The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From fifty to one hundred copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. It will be sold by subscription only. Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied. Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. On receipt of the price, six dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well-bound subscription book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon, and Texas. Register your letters, and your money will come safe.

In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a very large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars address, ROBERT SEARS,
tf 181 William street, New York.

$50 SEWING MACHINES.—The QUAKER CITY SEWING MACHINE works with two threads, making a double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if every fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the coarsest linsey or the finest muslin, and is undeniably the best machine in market. Merchant tailors, mantua makers and housekeepers, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Mr. P. A. Wilson, merchant tailor, Winston, N. C., having tried other machines, buys one of the Quaker City, and pronounces it far better than any before in use.

All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale of the Quaker City machine in any of the counties of North Carolina, except in the county of Wake, which is secured to Messrs. Tucker & Co., of Raleigh, and the county of Forsythe, taken by P. A. Wilson, of Winston, should apply soon to the undersigned, agents for the State. We will pay a reasonable per cent. to all persons taking agencies.

J. & F. GARRETT,
5tb2-tf Greensboro, N. C.

NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. Look here, friends and fellow-citizens, will you buy the noble State of North Carolina? If so, send to the subscribers, or subscribe to the county agent, for their new, large and magnificent MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, and you will get the whole State, with her rivers, railroads, gold, copper, lead, iron and coal mines, and all the cities, towns and villages, her noble mountains and springs, and her fields and flowers. If you want this Golden Prize, now is the time. The map is seven feet by five, with border views of the State-house, insane asylum, Chapel Hill, male and female colleges, &c.; and is one of the cheapest and best maps ever published.

Agents are wanted for every county in the State. Terms liberal. PEARCE & BEST.
tf Hillsboro, N. C.

BROGANS.

Best double sole Brogans	$1 50
Good double sole Brogans	1
Good single Brogans	1 00

For sale by 41-tf J. F. BOG[illegible]S

READY MADE CLOTHING.—Our stock is complete, including Overcoats and Pants in great variety. Be before examining our as
nov-tf

has to put on green spectacles

FOREIGN NEWS.

MEXICO.

From Mexico the accounts state that Degollado lost half his army and all his artillery in his recent fight with Miramon at Queretaro. He was then pursued by the Church party, and fell back to Monterey, but was subsequently compelled to abandon that point. The road to Tampico was open. The Church forces, under the command of Miramon, left Guadalajaro to attack Mazatlan. Marquez has been suspended from his command by Miramon, who had taken possession of what was left of the three millions in silver appropriated by the former.

The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes a letter from the city of Mexico, dated December 6th, which mentions the prevalence of great excitement at the Capitol, in consequence of a report that Juarez had signed a treaty of intervention with the United States.

Information brought by the steamer Tennessee, is that Minister McLane remains at Vera Cruz, with the expectation of making a satisfactory treaty. The understanding, in best informed circles there, was that the point on which the late treaty failed has been substantially conceded by the constitutional government.

LATER —ARRIVAL OF THE TREATY.

The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing Mr. McLane's family and his private secretary, bearing the ratified treaty with the Juarez government. A despatch from New Orleans states that it provides for a perpetual right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan and from Guaymas to Arizona. All goods passing between the Atlantic and Pacific States to be free of duty. Also, goods shipped from the Transit warehouse to foreign countries. Our troops and military stores are to pass from Tehuantepec to Sonora the same as Mexican. The neutrality of the Transit route to be guarded by both governments, the United States, with or without the consent of Mexico to possess the right to protect the Transit and property passing over it by force. Perfect religious freedom is also to be enjoyed by our citizens in Mexico, and no forced loans are to be imposed on them.

A supplemental convention permits the intervention of Mexico to protect our citizens and enforce treaty stipulations. In compensation for the release of duties in passing over the transits, the United States pays $1,000,000, two of which are to be reserved for the payment of claims.

YUCATAN.

The war of the races was still going on with little or no hope of an early conclusion. Reports had been current that a decree had been issued authorizing the free importation of flour into the country; but subsequently it turned out that the report was erroneous, and that the monopoly had been granted to one house to import flour duty free for the period of six months.

BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 21st of October, announce that the squadron of General Urquiza has forced the passage near the Island of Martin Garcia, and a battle had been fought between Urquiza and the army of Buenos Ayres. The latter were beaten, and fled to the town. Urquiza was marching on Buenos Ayres.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

We have Liverpool dates to the 7th of December, which says the European Congress meets at Paris on the 5th of January. Lord Cenler represents England.

The Moorish loss on the 30th was 500 men killed and 1,500 wounded.

United States Minister Ward had returned.

The Japanese Embassy to the United States were to start on the 22d of February in the steamer Powhatan for Washington.

Mr. Lever had offered to purchase the steamer Great Eastern.

The sum of £100,000 in gold had been received from the wreck of the Royal Charter.

Crowds of Jesuits were seeking refuge in Sardinia, on account of the suppression of their order in Romagna.

A fire at Hong-Kong on the 20th October caused a loss of $100,000.

Advices from Bavaria say the expeditionary force for Boni left on October 22d. Great fears were entertained that the natives would rise, and every European was well armed. There was much excitement among the natives, owing to their being placed on board ships as coolies for Boni.

It was rumored that the infant Mortara has been brought to Piedmont, as the movement in the Papal States might have prompted a *coup de main* for his rescue.

A Venice letter of the 24 instant, in the Nord of Brussels, gives a lamentable account of the situation of that province. Trade and industry are described as being at an end, and the expense of lodging the troops had completed the ruin of the inhabitants. Formerly the troops were concentrated in the towns and fortresses, but since the war they have been spread over the country also. Country mansions and farm-houses have been converted into barracks, and the communes have to pay the cost.

The Nord, of December 3, says: "We have not exaggerated the importance of affairs in Hungary. Our Vienna correspondent confirms the fact that thirty thousand troops are about to reinforce the garrison in the kingdom, and that Count Deganfeld is seriously throught of as commander-in-chief of the imperial troops in Hungary, with discretionary power to pronounce the country in a state of siege."

Up to the 19th of November, forty-five thousand five hundred volunteer riflemen had been enrolled in England.

FRANCE.

The letter of the French Emperor to the Liverpool merchants is prominently commented upon in the Paris journals. The Patrie considers that it will contribute not a little to allay the uneasiness of the English people; and that in the history of the relations of France and England, it will remain a testimonial of the moderation and magnanimity of the Emperor.

It is stated that the French expedition to China will be the most complete and carefully calculated that ever left France. The cost is estimated at £6,000 000 sterling. The combined forces will amount to thirty thousand men.

NEWS FROM THE WEST

CALIFORNIA.

The overland mail brings San Francisco intelligence to the 25th November.

A duel had been fought between Jude Muller, of Shasta county, and James Gallagher, district attorney of Trinity county.

James Haweeth, president of the California Stage Company, states that he is prepared to enter into contract with the government to run a daily mail between Sacramento City and St. Louis for $1,000,000 per annum, making the trip in fourteen days.

But a moderate business had been done at San Francisco during the last few days, and the bulk of the goods by the late arrivals was going into store. Importers were supplying the current demand at previous rates, and the trade were buying sparingly. Sales of 3,000 boxes candles at 20 a 21 cents. Coffee very firm. Eastern refined sugar 11 cents—nothing done in raw. Lard 12½ a 13 cents. June butter 30 a 35 cents. Bacon in fair demand at unchanged rates. Other articles dull.

TEXAS.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, of the 14th Dec. state that the American force there numbers 200 men. Cortinas had been reinforced, though to what extent is not mentioned. There had been no engagement up to the latest accounts.

A HEROINE.

Mrs. Mary H. Richardson, of Hampton, Texas, writes to her brother, in Waynesboro', Tenn., as follows:

On the 4th of September last the Indians came in among us, and after doing some other mischief paid me a visit. My husband was from home on business, and I was alone with my five little children, two miles from any other house. I sent my two oldest (Mary and John) to drive up the cows, and did not suspect that the Indians were lurking near.—They espied the children about three hundred yards from the house, and chased them towards home, where they fled for protection; and little was the protection that I, alone, a timid woman, was able to give, against eight savages thirsting for blood and plunder. Mary (the oldest) made good her retreat, but oh! imagine my feelings when I saw them overtake little John and begin to stab him with a lance. I was much frightened and expected nothing but to be massacred together with my children.—I thought of my gun at that critical moment. I took it down and fired, and kept firing until assistance came to my relief. The Indians (as I suppose) thought there were men in the house prepared to receive them, and fled, and left my child alive, but severely stabbed in the arm, and in the right side. He has recovered from his wounds.

PIKE'S PEAK.

The overland express has arrived 17th Dec. from Pike's Peak, with the Utah mails, and $10,000 in gold dust from the mines. The weather had been intensely cold, causing a suspension of mining operations.

The express from Denver city reports the mercury there down to 47 degrees below zero. On the 9th, several men on their return from the mines were frozen to death, and a number of mules lost from the extreme cold.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

A dispatch from Jefferson City announces the defeat, in the Senate of Missouri, of the minority bill to compel to leave the State or enslave the free colored population of the State. This was more mild than the majority bill, and by its provisions certain negroes were permitted to remain. The vote on the minority bill was ayes 11, noes 22. The vote was taken on the passage of the majority bill, resulting ayes 22, noes 10. A bill is about to be reported to the Legislature making a donation of two millions to the Pacific railroad, one million to the Southwest Branch, one million to the Platte county Branch, and to pay the interest due on the Iron Mountain road in January, 1861, and to release the North Missouri road of all liabilities.

NEBRASKA.

Governor Black, in his message to the Territorial Legislature, dated December 3, warmly urges the admission of that Territory into the Union. He confesses that she does not possess, at the present time, a sufficient population to entitle her to a Representative under the existing ration of 93,423, but he enters into an elaborate argument to prove that this is no legal barrier to her admission, and cites the examples of Florida and Arkansas.

What is the most equally sea? Infin ov

Educational.

GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.—The next session will commence Monday, the first of August. Boys in this school will be prepared for entering any class in college; and special attention will be given to such as wish only a good practical English education. Tuition per session of twenty weeks, $20; one dollar for contingences is required of each student, in advance.

june24-tf JOHN E. WHARTON, Prop'r.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next session of this school will commence the First Monday in January, 1860, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

dec21-tf E. F. WATSON.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring Session of 1860 will open on the 16th of January, 1860. Those who wish to enter their daughters at that time, will please inform me at an early date, that I may reserve rooms for them. Charges as heretofore. dec17-6t T. M. JONES.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY. The spring term of 1860 will begin on the second Thursday in January, and continue twenty-one weeks.—*Faculty:* T. H. Briggs, A. M., president and professor of Latin and Experimental Science; Rev. R. T. Heflin, professor of Moral Science; Miss A. J. Searle, teacher of French, German and Oil Painting; Miss S. E. Cook, teacher of Music, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Leather-work, &c.; Miss ——, teacher of Music and English; Mrs. M. A. Briggs, Matron. Persons desiring further information will please address

T. H. BRIGGS,
dec21-3t. or Rev. R. T. HEFLIN.

Dry Goods, &c.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. We take great pleasure in announcing to our old friends and customers that we are receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, comprising the LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES of coats, pants and vests; also, a fine stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Satts, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Knives, Pistols, Walking Canes, a good stock of Watches, in fact, everything usually found in a large Clothing Emporium. We cordially present our goods for inspection, with the most perfect confidence in our extensive preparations to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. We boldly defy competition, not only in the assortment, but in the GREAT BARGAINS we can offer to our customers. Our stock for the winter is large, and cannot be surpassed; and having bought of the largest houses North for cash, we can positively sell at a lower per cent. than any other establishment in the same trade. Thanking our friends, customers and the public in general, for past favors, we hope for a continuance of the same, assuring them that they shall receive the best bargains to be had in this country.

sept-tf S. ARCHER & CO.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—We take this opportunity of announcing to the citizens of Greensboro and to the public generally that we are now in receipt of one of the LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS that we have ever offered in this place. In our stock may be found a full assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Dress Goods, and every style of Goods adapted to the season. In all of which we challenge competition both in price and quality. nov-tf COLE & AMIS.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING STORE.—We are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing everything in our line of business. Our stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is complete, and well selected; every garment is warranted to be well made and of good material. We have also a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which were selected with great care to suit the wants and purses of all classes, and which we will make up in a superior manner and in a style to suit the most fastidious taste. A call from the public is most respectfully solicited. We take great pleasure in showing our goods, being confident that they will recommend themselves upon inspection. nov-tf EGLAND & KIRKPATRICK.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Yanhoorn & Willy, where he is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. He will still continue to keep his usual variety of clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Thankful for the favors he received whilst he was in the Clothing Business, he hopes by punctuality and industry to merit a continuance of the same. 41-3m J. F. JOLLEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.—I am now receiving and opening the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Greensboro. My stock consists of ladies', gentlemen's, misses', boys' youths' and children's Shoes and Gaiters, of EVERY VARIETY, STYLE AND PRICE: Negro Brogans, Leather, French Calfskins, and Shoe furniture of every description. All of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. All I ask is a trial to convince you that it is to your interest to buy of me. Terms cash. 41-tf J. B. F. BROOKS.

SEGARS—Twenty-five thousand choice Segars just received, which will be sold wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. dec17-tf S. ARCHER & CO.

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, a benevolent institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and afflicted, diseases, addicted with virulent and epidemic diseases.

In case of epidemic it is the object of this institution to establish hospitals, to provide nurses, physicians, clothing, food, medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and minister in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the benefit of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute measures for the necessary physicians, not being members of the Association, to tender their names as such, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of epidemics, the Directors have authorized the consulting surgeon to give medical advice gratis to all persons applying under circumstances of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, maltreatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise; and, in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish medicines free of charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will bestow the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their 1st Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of chronic diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much neglected cause.

Various reports and tracts on the nature and treatment of chronic diseases, by the consulting surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLON HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres.
GEORGE FARNUM, Secretary. jlmo15-1y

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. H. James, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send (free) to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using the remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamps for return postage. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, pevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inflation of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

Address, P. O. BROWN & CO.,
47-2m. p 32 and 34 John street, New York.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure anyone of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Circulars will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
Greensboro, N. C.

Medical.

SANCHEZ SPECIFIC.

THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN,

HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE,

WILL EFFECT A CURE WILL EFFECT A CURE WILL EFFECT A CURE WILL EFFECT A CURE WILL EFFECT A CURE WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET,

WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE,

MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY,

AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY, THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY, THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY, THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY, THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY, THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY,

PUT ONE PACKAGE, PUT ONE PACKAGE, PUT ONE PACKAGE, PUT ONE PACKAGE, PUT ONE PACKAGE, PUT ONE PACKAGE,

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of it; it is valuable [illegible] not only from the profits [illegible] but as an act of philanthropy [illegible] to all [illegible] to purchase it. Remember it is a positive cure for all [illegible] Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Flux. Don't forget it.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.

Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,

Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial

Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure

And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy

Before The People
Before The People
Before The People

In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,

Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,

And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.

It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.

W. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors,
363 Broadway, New York.

For Sale in Greensboro by
PORTER & GORRELL.

Medical.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
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Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
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In Fourteen Months.
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It is Warranted to Cure
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If Directions are Followed,
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Female Complaints:
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It Produces Rotundity of Form
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit

Every Invalid Should
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Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

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Children's Department.

EDITED BY WILLIAM R. HUNTER.
"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

My dear Little Friends:—No doubt many of you remember reading the sketch I gave you some time ago, in THE TIMES, of the "Lee Avenue Sunday School," in Brooklyn N. Y.—Now I want to tell you about the happy death of a little pupil of that school, one little bud from that garden of beautiful flowers which has been transplanted from the chilling atmosphere of this sinful world into

"Those everlasting gardens
Where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens."

The superintendant of the sunday school says: Katie Colston died on saturday morning Aug. 7th. She was one of the scholars of the senior Department and a life member of "Our Benevolent Society," aged fourteen years and four months.

Katie had been a regular member of our school for nearly four years. Sabbath after Sabbath, with a group of from ten to twenty little boys and girls around her she might have been seen wending her way to "Our Sabbath Home." She was the first to come, and wanted to be the last to go. She was very diligent and studious and regularly in addition to her other lessons, recited to her teacher a large number of verses out of the Hymn Book and Testament. She was one of our Home Missionaries, and by the great number of new scholars which she introduced, had done much to enlarge our school. She had literally scoured the neighborhood in which she lived, penetrating lanes, alley, cellars and garrets in search of children unblessed with Sabbath School instruction. Owing to the religious views of the most of those by whom she was surrounded, her task was a very difficult one; but difficult as it was, she was very successful and many, whose eyes have been filled with tears of sorrow, because of her sudden death, have reason to look back with gratitude to the day when they were introduced by her into the Sabbath School. Having reached the age of fourteen years and upwards, she felt that the time had come when she should no longer depend upon her parents for support, and moved with this noble resolution, she endeavored to find a situation, where her services would be compensated by a small remuneration, which would enable her to assist her parents in their efforts to support the younger children. She obtained a place with an estimable Christian family in this city, and had lived with them about a month, during which time she had won their entire confidence and affection. The gentleman in whose house she was living had been sick for several years, and as he gradually neared his end was anxious to talk on religious subjects, and while the family were at meals, Katie was in the habit of waiting upon him, sitting by his bedside reading to him out of her Bible and singing our sweet hymns of praise out of her Sabbath School Hymn-book. After his death, which took place a few days ago, she endeavored to sympathize with and console the afflicted family.

One morning at 2 o'clock, I heard the door-bell ring. On answering the summons, I was told that Katie Colston had been terribly burned; that she could not live until morning, and that she wanted to see me before she died. As we walked along, I learned from my attendants that, at half-past 10 o'clock, while sitting in a chair, holding a lamp in one hand and reading out of a book which she held in the other, the light had suddenly ignited her dress, and that the flames had spread so rapidly before help arrived at that late hour, every particle of clothing, including her shoes, had been consumed. In this dreadful situation she had been laid upon her couch, perfectly conscious of her condition and knowing that she could live but a few hours. On reaching the house, we quietly opened the door and entered the still chamber of death.

She wanted to see her parents, brothers and sisters before she died. Soon that loving mother came—what a scene—no human pen can picture it. The sufferer told her beloved parent, as she bended over the bed, all about the accident; how it happened, and said—"Do not weep, mother. I am prepared to die; I cannot live long."

"I am going home;
I am going home to die no more."

And then she sung,

"We are traveling home to heaven above
Will you go, will you go?
The way to heaven is straight and plain,
Will you go, will you go?
My old companions, fare you well,
I will not go with you to hell;
I long with Jesus Christ to dwell.
Will you go, will you go?

Soon after she told her attendants that Jesus was with her; that he was altogether lovely; that she was going to be with him and commenced singing that beautiful hymn—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly;
While the billows round me roll—
While the tempest still is nigh."

While suffering intensely, she exclaimed, "Jesus is my best friend. Oh how I long to be with him." She could see nothing, in consequence of her face having been so dreadfully burned; and supposing that some of her friends were crossing her, as they put oil upon her forehead to soothe the pain, she said. "Do not cross me I am no Catholic." When the Physicians wanted to administer stimulants, she absolutely refused—on account of having signed the temperance pledge of "Our Band of Hope"—to touch them until we should arrive and tell her that it was right. She expressed the greatest effection for all. She desired that we would take charge of her funeral, and have her buried among the children in the burial plat of "Our Society," in the Evergreens. She spoke much of her Sabbath School, and remarked several times, "Oh how I wish my superintendent would come." After singing

"My heavenly home is bright and fair,
No pain nor death can enter there;
Its glittering towers the sun outshine,
That heavenly mansion shall be mine,"

She said to the kind lady with whom she was living, "I expect to meet your husband and the dear little child whom you have recently lost, in heaven," and bidding all good-bye she exclaimed, "Oh, death, where is thy sting; Oh grave, where is thy victory."

Shortly after her blood-washed spirit took its flight from the sufferings of time, borne on angel's wings to the paradise of God. It was such a season as is rarely witnessed on earth.

Useful Information.

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information invaluable to the man of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, and the farmer.

RAT RIDDANCE.

First keep your premises clean, light, airy; next, will be the plan which is safest, and at the same time effective, is to get some strong-scented cheese, break it in small pieces, and mix it well with finely pulverized squills; and follow this up for several nights in succession, the end will be a happy deliverance. The most tthat a teaspoon or two of squills could do to a person would be to occasion a wholesome vomiting, while it either kills the rats or drives them away.

Make a paste of flour, a few sweet almonds and molasses, with a few drops af aniseed, for several nights in succession, not more than they will eat up clean; add a teaspoonful of carbonate of barytes to about a pound of the paste. These ingredients are not hurtful to people, in any reasanoble amount.

Rats are passionately fond of fresh fish; feed them on it for several nigts in succession, then strew a little arsenic on the fish. But arsenic ought not to be brought into a dwelling except by a physician, and even then no more should be left than is presently taken.

Strychnine is the speediest and most effectual. But not more than one in a million could be trusted with it, we fear. To that one we say, obtain two or three grains of strychnine, empty the paper containing it on two or three tablespoons of meal or sugar or cheese, or minced meat, which has been strewn on a muddy piece of board, dried, stir and mix with a stick, and throw it in the fire on the spot, put the board in the center of the room, lock all the doors, put the keys in your pocket, the next morning the dead rats will be found on the floor, having been killed before they could reach their holes. Burn the block instantly, its having been soiled or made muddy would make it less likely to be touched by children. After mixing the poison, and after burning the block, wash the hands thoroughly in warm water with soap.

HOW TO TEST EGGS.

There is no difficulty whatever in testing eggs; they are mostly examined by a candle. Another way to tell good eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if they are good they will lie on their sides, always; if bad, they will stand on their small end, the large end always uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water—always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat is good to eat, and can be depended upon. An ordinary mode is to take them into a room moderately dark, and hold them between the eye and a candle or lamp. If the egg be good—that is, if the albumen is still unaffected—a light will shine through of a reddish glow; while, if affected, it will be opaque or dark.

DANGER OF PICKING THE TEETH WITH PINS.

A lady in France had the habit of picking her teeth with pins. A trifling humor was the consequence, which terminated in a cancer.—The brass and quicksilver, used in making these pins, will account for this circumstance. Pins are always pernicious to the teeth, and should never be used for tooth-picks.

It makes a great difference whether glasses are used over or under the nose. If the former, the person can see and go straight ahead—if the latter, the head is rather apt to go where it can't see at all. A glass before the eyes, is apt to make a man a philosopher—one before the mouth will most likely make him a fool.

Salad for the Solitary.

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greatest Flame, the other yields the durablest Heat; and both meeting make the best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

QUESTION.—A person having spent in one year all his income and ¼ as much more, found that by saving 1-15 of his income afterward, he could, in 4 years make good the deficiency, and have $20 left. What was his income?

Solution next week.

DREAMS.—To dream of having a great number of servants is madness.

It is very lucky to dream you pay for a thing twice over; since, afterwards, you will probably take care to have all your bills receipted.

To dream of a millstone around your neck is a sign of what you may expect if you get an extravagant wife.

To see apples in a dream betokens a wedding, because where you find apples you may expect to find pairs.

To dream that you are lame is a token that you will get into a hobbie.

When a young lady dreams of a coffin, it betokens that she should instantly discontinue the use of tight stays, and always go warmly and thickly shod in wet weather.

If you dream of a clock, it is a token that you will gain great credit—that is tick.

To dream of fire it is a sign that—if you are wise—you will see that the lights in your house are out before you go to bed.

If you dream of beer, it is a sign you may have "pot luck."

To dream of a bore, forebodes a railway call.

To dream of a cap, foreshadows a journey and a dispute at the end of it, which will probably have some reference to the fair.

To dream of ice is a favorable omen for a lady, that she relates her dream to an elegant young man passing a pastry cook's shop on a hot day.

To dream of soap betokens a combat in which you may expect to get lathered.

To dream that your nose is red at the tip, is an intimation that you had better leave off brandy and water.

To dream of walking barefooted denotes a journey that you will make bootless.

To dream of eggs is a sign that you will discover a mare's nest.

When a fashionable lady dreams of a filbert, it is a sign that her thoughts are running upon the colonel.

If you dream that you are eating, it is certain to come true at breakfast.

To dream of a barber denotes losses—hairs may be expected to be cut off.

The difference between a blind mule and a Postage stamp?

You *lick* one with a *stick*, and *stick* the other with a *lick*.

The difference between Cupid and a Coquette?

One keeps his *arrows* and the other her *beau* (bow) in a *quiver*.

The difference between a statue of Satan in lead and the surface of a lake?

One is a *lead devil* and the other a *dead level*.

The difference between a candle in a cave, and a dance in a hotel?

One is a *taper in a cavern* and the other a *caper in a tavern*.

The difference between a lady's riding dress and a hare pursued by hounds?

One is a *riding habit* and the other a *hading rabbit*.

The difference between a rare fighter and a fair writer?

One rejoices *in fights done*, the other *indites fun*.

A GOOD ONE.—A gentleman, on a visit to Washington, one day, very coolly opened the door of the Senate Chamber, was about to pass in when the door-keeper asked: "Are you a privileged member?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger. The reply was "A governor, an ex-member of Congress, or a foreign minister." The stranger replied that he was a minister. "From what court or country?" asked the official. Very gravely pointing up, the stranger replied, "from Heaven, sir." To this the door keeper waggishly replied, "this government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power."

A late celebrated judge, who stooped very much when walking, had a stone thrown at him one day, which fortunately passed over him without hitting him. Turning to his friend, he remarked, "Had I been an upright judge, that might have caused my death."

Some wag put flour in the flute belonging to a member of the Albany Museum orchestra the other night. The result was, when they played, the innocent fiddler on his right suddenly changed complexion, turning very pale. His hair, in fact, was at once very gray. The flute player, says "it vos one mern joke."

A Western preacher, after stating that tea, coffee, sugar, spices, pickles, preserves, milk, meal, snuff and tobacco were adulterated, stretched himself up to his full height, and with great emphasis exclaimed: "Who then will dare to deny the fact that this is a wicked and adulterous generation?"

A great many people are willing to do the Samaritan without the oil and without the twopence.

Periodicals.

FOR THE YEAR 1860.—
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE TIMES.
THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE SOUTH.
THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE SOUTH.
THE FAMILY PAPER OF THE SOUTH.
SUBSCRIBE EARLY.
SUBSCRIBE EARLY.
SUBSCRIBE EARLY.

A New Volume begins with the new year, in a new dress, with many improvements. To commence with the first number, we have the pleasure to announce three most beautiful, thrilling and interesting

Prize Stories!

each pervaded by a deep morality, teaching interesting and instructive lessons to every member of the Family Circle:

1. THE LADY OF APPLETON HALL. By Clara Augusta.
2. THE PRIDE OF VAUGHAN GRAY. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison.
3. THE PARTIZAN CHIEF; OR, THE SPECTRE OF THE SWAMP: *A Tale of South Carolina, during the Revolution.* By Rowland M. Page.

THE TIMES is also contributed to regularly by the best writers in the South. Special attention is called to the Historical Department, to which is given Sketches,

With Illustrations,

of the most interesting Revolutionary events of the Era of our most distinguished patriots and statesmen and the most prominent and noted places of the country. Besides these Sketches, the Historical Department for the coming year will contain a series of Sketches, with Illustrations, of the description of the country, and the civil and social condition of China—that immense empire which has just been opened to commerce and the Christian religion. The publishers are determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make THE TIMES the largest, the cheapest, and the

Best Family Paper

for the South. In it will also be given, weekly, all the news of the day; the market reports; a column for the Farm and the Workshop; a column for the Ladies and Gardner; a Children's Department, edited by Wm. R. Hunter, the "Children's Friend;" and a column of Wit, that will make one "laugh and grow fat!" Let the families of the South encourage this Southern Family Paper.

TERMS: Single subscription $2 a year; six copies for $10; ten copies for $15. No paper sent unless paid for in advance. Address COLE & ALBRIGHT.
December, 1859. Greensboro, N. C.

GREAT ARTISTIC ATTRACTION.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for January, 1860, will be embellished with two splendid plates:

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2. QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT, and the Children of the Royal Family.

The artistic embellishments and the literary attractions of the number are intended to be matchless. Other brilliant gems of art will follow. It is intended to please the artistic eye and gratify the taste of all lovers of choice reading. Ready for delivery December 20th.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1860,
TWO SPLENDID PLATES
ARE IN PREPARATION.

We invite the attention of all the lovers of choice reading to THE ECLECTIC, its rich and varied contents, and its beautiful embellishments.

1. THE ECLECTIC as a Monthly Magazine, of 144 pages or more, double columns, has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishment.
2. Its letter-press is made up of the choicest articles, selected from 7 British Quarterlies and 9 British Monthlies. It aims to give the cream of all.
3. THE ECLECTIC, in one year, equals in printed matter any three entire British Quarterlies and 3 British Monthlies. The price of them is $7. The price of THE ECLECTIC for the same is only $5, while the prints in THE ECLECTIC are worth at least $9 more.
4. The variety, richness, and influence of THE ECLECTIC articles in all the departments of literature and popular science, both instructive and entertaining, stamp it as the best Magazine published. So the Press and eminent men say, in all parts of the land.
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TERMS—THE ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched in green covers, with portraits by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes, and embellishments. Price $5. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January number for 50 cents, any other for 42 cents, sent in postage stamps. W. H. BIDWELL.
dec17-3t No. 5 Beekman street, N. Y.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The third volume of this journal will commence with the year 1860. It will be published monthly,

AT ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

THE JOURNAL will be neatly printed, on good paper, and in a style similar to the present, with some improvements. each number will contain not less than thirty-two pages of reading matter. Efforts will be made to improve it, in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support. It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control: and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance; anyone sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra. Advertisements inserted at the same rates as heretofore.

All communications should be addressed, "Editor of the Journal of Education, Greensboro, N. C." tf

Miscellaneous.

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2 inch 3 ply	12½ cents per foot
2½ inch 3 ply	15 cents per foot
3 inch 3 ply	17 cents per foot
4 inch 3 ply	22 cents per foot
5 inch 3 ply	27 cents per foot
6 inch 3 ply	32 cents per foot
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8 inch 3 ply	42 cents per foot
10 inch 3 ply	60 cents per foot
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tf J. B. F. BOONE.

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nov-tf COLE & AMIS'.

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J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. ..... J. P. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DEN. TISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson; and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

JAS. S. PATTERSON, PRACTICAL Designer and Engraver on Wood, No. 1 Spruce st., opposite city hall, New York. Country orders promptly attended to. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

GEORGE T. WHITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jefferson City, Missouri, will attend the different Courts held at the capital, and in the adjoining counties. Also, to the collection of debts; and persons who wish to have investments made in the West may be assured that his long acquaintance here would enable him to make selections greatly to their advantage. tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON ..... J. GRAYDON, ... S. H. SHIPLEY ..... W. A. SCOTT.
PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and jobbers of Dry Goods, 46 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

J. J. CHAPLIN, BOOK-BINDER, at the old "Star" office opposite the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N. C., respectfully informs the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity, that he will promptly attend to the binding of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals of all kinds, and in any style, plain and ornamental, on moderate terms. jan1-tf

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage bedsteads, coffins, &c. Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 1-7-1y

JAMES M. EDNEY, GENERAL Purchasing and Commission Merchant, and dealer in games, tackletons, pumps, safes, sewing machines, &c., No. 147 Chambers street, New York. Commission for buying and forwarding, two and a half per cent. Also, sole proprietor of the American Pump, raising water in all depths under the sea, by hand. Also, publisher of "Cherokee Physician," "Chirology of N. Carolina," "Southern Bishops," "Hickory Nut Gulch," &c. *References*: McPheeters & Glenville, John R. Odom, Va.; Hon. John Baxter, Ky.; Brown & McMillan, Washington; W. & D. Richardson, Galveston, Texas; D. R. McAnally, D.D., St. Louis; Rev. G. C. Gilmore, New Orleans; J. W. Story, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. D. L. Swain, Charles F. Deems, D.D., North Carolina; Myatt & Yoder, Ala. tf

OTTO HUBER, JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER, West-market street, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand a splendid stock of fine and fashionable jewelry of every description, among which may be found several magnificent sets of coral jewelry. He has also a stock of fine gold and silver watches. All repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. All persons wishing to purchase jewelry will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell as good bargains as can be bought in this market. aug1-tf

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and forwarded, prepaid for $1 50 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, prepaid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

PORTER & GORRELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, are prepared to execute orders for Drugs, Medicines, and all articles pertaining to the drug business, with accuracy and dispatch. With large and improved arrangements for business, and with a very heavy stock on hand, which has been selected with unusual care, we feel satisfied that we can offer inducements to physicians and others who may give us a call. Physicians who buy from us can rely on having their orders filled with pure and reliable drugs. Special attention will be given to orders. tf

WM. PERCIVAL, ARCHITECT, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, will supply designs, working drawings, specifications and superintendence for churches, public and private buildings, etc. He respectfully refers to those by whom he has been engaged in this State: New Baptist Church committee, Raleigh; University building committee, Chapel Hill; new Court-house committee, Yanceyville, Caswell county; R. S. Tucker, W. M. Boylan, W. C. Harrison, Raleigh; W. S. Battle, Esq., Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, and others. All letters on business, addressed box 100, Raleigh, N. C., promptly attended to. tf

GEO. H. KELLY, BOOKSELLER, No. 27 Market street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand every variety of school books, miscellaneous books, blank books, drawing books, music books, foolscap and letter papers, ladies' note and billet paper, artist materials of all kinds, letter presses, letter copying books, inks, pencils, envelopes, law books, doctor books, drawing papers, lithographs for Grecian and oil paintings, Wm. Knabe & Co.'s celebrated piano fortes, Grover & Baker sewing machines, and Conner sewing machines. All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise. july30-1y.

FINLEY JOHNSON, being well known as a Writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write orations, addresses, essays, presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the press, write acrostics, lines for albums, obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Post-office address, New York city. 107-tf

WILLIAM C. DONNEL, PHOTOGRAPHIST, Garrett's new building, is taking pictures at fifty cents and upwards. Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please, he makes no charge. 38-1y

P. A. TATUM, WHOLESALE AND retail dealer in fruits, candies, preserves, nuts, pickles, perfumery, segars, tobacco, snuff, fancy articles, &c., Garrett's building, Greensboro. 41-1y

JOHN R. LONDON, Late of Wilmington, N.C. ..... JOHN H. BRYAN, Late of Raleigh, N.C.
LONDON & BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 32 India street, Boston, Mass., will devote their attention to the sale of naval stores, cotton, lumber, and Southern produce generally; also to purchasing and shipping all orders for goods, &c. We are prepared to extend the usual facilities to all consignments. dec17-1y.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—In this department our assortment was never better—embracing children's, misses', boy's, gentlemen's and ladies' Shoes and Boots, to all of which we would call the attention of the public. tf COLE & AMIS.

SOMETHING NEW.—Misses', boy's, youth's and children's Boots and Shoes with metallic tips. One pair will last as long as two or three of the ordinary make. 41-tf J. F. BOONE.

HATS.—Gentlemen may find an assortment of Oakford's silk and casimere Hats of the latest city style, at nov-tf COLE & AMIS'.